ON SALES.
BUTTERS & CO.
MARBLE
UARY.
ases, Groups,
d Urns,
tuettes,
glio, and
uscan, & Grecian
Receivers, etc.,
UCTION,
NING, May 13, at 10 o'c'k,
BUTTERS & CO.,
57 South Canal-st.
on is a very fine one.
exhibition on MON-
morning of the sale.
ited to examine the
works of art.
BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.
TOP BUGGIES,
WAGONS,
t and Express Wagons,
d Single Harness,
AUCTION,
West Washington-st.,
Morning, at 10 o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
ESDAY, MAY 14,
E SALE OF
and Yellow Ware,
HARDWARE,
May 14, at 10 o'clock,
SOUTH CANAL-ST.
BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
SDAY, MAY 15,
GOODS,
Clothing,
ods, Carpeting,
Boots and Shoes, &c.,
AUCTION,
15, at 9½ o'clock, at 55 and 57
BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
IT SALE,
, 21 and 22.
RE FURNITURE
OF THE
NT HOUSE,
AUCTION.
PING ROOMS,
ING ROOM.
N FURNITURE.
AUNDRY.
IARD ROOM.
E FURNITURE.
MS OF SALE.
EPOSITS.
INSPECTION.
L FOR RENT.
N B. DRAKE, Proprietor.
TERS & CO., Auct'rs.
P. GORE & CO.,
and 26 Randolph-st.
RACTIVE SALE OF
Notions, Hats and
Hosiery, Gloves,
&c., &c.
RING SHAWLS, in great
, and Children's Underwear.
isses' Seaside Hats, and an
ANESE FANS.
May 13, 1873, at 9 1-2 a. m.
P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
22, 24, 26 Randolph-st.
UE AUCTION SALE
ay, May 14, at 9 1-2 a. m.
EO. P. GORE & CO.,
d 26 Randolph-st.,
LL CLOSE OUT
CASES
and Child's Leather and Serge
HOES & SLIPPERS,
AVENS & CO.,
th Bird Sale,
y 12, at 10 o'clock a. m.
lous Slaughter!
OODS, &c., &c.
HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers.
FIRE! FIRE!
writers' Sale.
PETER SMITH, Auctioneer.
PPING TAGS.
NNISON'S PATENT
HIPPING TAGS.
and Stationers Everywhere.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1873. NUMBER 267.

DRESS GOODS.

MANDEL BROTHERS,
STATE AND HARRISON-STS.,
TWENTY-SECOND-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.
Invite special attention to their very large and attractive assortment of
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Comprising all the New Shades and Styles. An elegant line of Plain and Stripe SPRING SILKS, in all the new and choicest shades, at very low prices.
PARASOLS, in all the new styles.
Full line in best makes of KID GLOVES. Best two-button Kid Gloves for one dollar ever offered, in all shades and sizes.
A large assortment of LADIES' FICHUS, TIES, &c.
Great Attractions in READY-MADE SUITS, TALMAS, DOLMANS, &c. All at our usual low prices.

DRY GOODS.

Now Open
AT
NEW YORK STORE,
284 & 286 West Madison-st.,
1,000 CASES OF
Spring Dry Goods,
bought for cash, and sold at a great saving to our customers. We always take advantage of the market, and give our customers the advantage of cheap goods. We cheerfully refund the money when any article is not satisfactory. Customers who care to save their money, will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere. We guarantee a saving of at least one-third in buying of us.

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Adam Smith & Son,
Bankers,
First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,
Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated Form for mechanical purposes.
Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.
Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.
Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.
Interest credited, and accounts-current rendered monthly.
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DIG.
We have Attorneys everywhere, and collect the claims of Wholesale Merchants and others in any part of the country. No Attorney's fees in suits; no charges until collections are made. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
ANDREW BROWN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Beef, Pork, Lard,
SMOKED BEEF, HAMS,
Tongues, Tripe, & Pig's Feet,
TO OLD LOCATION,
101 South Water-st., Chicago.
Packing House, S. W. corner Eighteenth and Grove-sts.

REMOVAL
OF
CHAS. SCHOBER & CO.,
PROPRIETORS
Chicago Lithographing Co.,
TO
LAKESIDE BUILDING,
CORNER ADAMS AND CLARK-STS.

L. WUNDERLE,
Merchant Tailor,
Has Removed to 126 Fifth-av., second floor.

REMOVAL.
The Wholesale Tea House of B. B. BOYNTON & CO. has removed to No. 10 Wabash-av. Now offer an extensive stock of NEW TEAS at very low prices. Extra fine Oolongs and English Breakfast Teas made a specialty.

FOR SALE.

Bankers' Shears
AND
Erasing Knives,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 Monroe-st.

2,500 CASKS AND CASES
Cross & Blackwell's Chow-Chow and other Pickles and Sauces, just arrived. For sale by S. P. SLADDEN & CO., 39 South Water-st.

BLANK BOOKS,
In great variety and at low prices, at L. SCHICK & CO.'S, No. 102 East Madison-st.

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5,000 feet choice designs of Combination Fences for sale cheap. Samples can be seen at my office, 163 East Washington-st.
F. A. DOOLITTLE,
Agent Union Fence Co.

Mathematical
INSTRUMENTS
AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician,
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HENRY N. HOLDEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
HARDWOOD LUMBER.
Also, Mahogany, Rosewood, Florida Cedar, Veneers, &c.
Particular attention paid to filling bills for any kind of Hardwood or Fancy Lumber.
OFFICE AND YARD—No. 211 South Market-st.

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PREMIUM BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
84 Dearborn-st. 205 West Randolph-st.
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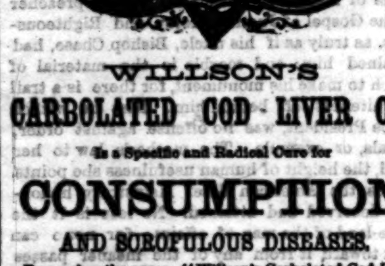
CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME-ST.,
WAREROOMS,
Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.,
NEW YORK.
Elegant Carriages,
In all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in all Silk-Satins, French Morocco, and the finest Broadcloths. Special attention is called to the fact that every Carriage offered in our Warerooms is the production of our well-known BROOME-ST. FACTORY, and equal, in every respect, to those built to the order of the most valued customer.
In addition to our stock of the LARGER vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of ROAD WAGONS, with and without tops, IN ALL WEIGHTS, for PLEASURE DRIVING OR SPEEDING, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the
"BREWSTER WAGON"
The Standard for Quality.
OUR PRICES BEING FIXED AND UNIFORM TO ALL, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.
To prevent confusion, the public will please remember that we are not connected with a Joint Stock Company of Carriage Dealers now seeking to share our reputation by adopting a firm name similar to our own.
BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME-ST.
Warerooms, Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.

CARRIAGES.
R. M. STIVERS,
Of 144, 146, 148, 150 and 152 East Thirty-first-st.,
NEW YORK,
Is manufacturing, and has three large show rooms, equal to 400 feet long by 25 feet wide, filled with a splendid assorted stock of Top and Light Road Wagons, Dog Carts, Four and Six Seat Phaetons, Ladies' Pony Phaetons, Rockaways, &c. Parties in Chicago, by calling on C. M. CLARK, Nos. 79 and 81 Sixteenth-st., can see samples, get particulars, and order through him if more convenient.
R. M. STIVERS, New York.

COD LIVER OIL.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CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL
Is a Specific and Radical Cure for
CONSUMPTION
AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.
Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.
Prepared by J. H. Willson, 30 Platt-st., N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!
I am in receipt of fresh-mined ERIE, BRIAR HILL, and MORRIS RUN BLOSSBURGH COAL; also, all sizes, of HARD COAL, delivering at lowest current rates.
O. W. GOIT,
238 Van Buren-st., corner Market.

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FASSETT,
Artistic Photographer,
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TO CAPITALISTS.
I want backing to the amount of $1,000 to $2,000 in a legitimate, respectable, and very desirable enterprise that will secure immense prospective interests, and large present returns. The business involves one or more of the most important staples in the world, and the results of the operation will reach hundreds of thousands or millions of dollars. The writer is thoroughly familiar with the whole matter, and desires an interview only with MEN of means, business, grit, and capacity of mind to perceive a matter of great importance. Address E 40, Tribune office.

GENERAL NOTICES.

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THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE NEEDLE HOUSE IN AMERICA. For the finest goods, the largest stock, and the greatest assortment of Machine and Hand Needles, at the lowest prices, call on or address
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177 East Madison-st., Chicago.

Dixon Horror
Of Bridge Disaster; Illustration of bridge before and after; killed, maimed, and missing; touching and heroic incidents. Best account of the Horror published; free for 10 cents, by mail. Address
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Wire Screens,
FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS.
At the oldest establishment in the business.
J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO.,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

REAL ESTATE.

Highland Park Building Co.,
Office 122 MONROE-ST., Room 4, Kent's Building.
Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms.
FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. and A. M.—Special communication this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at their hall in Masonic Temple. Work on the 1st and 2d degrees. The fraternity cordially invited.
[illegible] CRANE, Sec.

FOREIGN.

The Attempted Assassination of Emperor William Denied in Berlin.

Coronation of Oscar II. as King of Sweden.

Disagreement in the French Cabinet on the Electoral Bill.

Capture of Khiva by the Russian Troops.

Immense Success of the Federal Republicans in the Spanish Elections.

GERMANY.

LONDON, May 12.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the report is without foundation that an attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor William at St. Petersburg, Russia.

BERLIN, May 12.—Count Vomiltzenplitz has resigned the Ministry of Commerce and Public Works in the Prussian Cabinet. His successor has not yet been designated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 12.—The Republican Conference at Birmingham to-day adopted a resolution in favor of a Federal Republican form of Government for Great Britain.

The *Observer's* statement that Parliament will be dissolved early next year, is semi-officially contradicted.

The inquiry into the loss of the Atlantic was resumed at Liverpool yesterday. The Government Surveyor testified that he inspected the steamship's bunkers before she sailed from Liverpool, and in his opinion the supply of coal on board was sufficient for the passage.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 12.—The Bourse has not yet recovered from the effects of the panic. No business was done to-day.

Divine service after the form of the Church of England was publicly held here yesterday, and largely attended by Americans and Englishmen, to whom the use of the Garrison Church was granted by the authorities for the purpose. The Rev. Mr. Mombert officiated. At the close of the services Minister Jay, speaking for the officiating clergyman, tendered thanks to the Austrian authorities for their kindness and consideration.

VIENNA, May 12.—Arrangements for the visit of the Emperor of Russia to this city have been completed. It is announced that His Majesty will arrive on the 1st of June, and the next day will make a tour of the Exposition, and will remain here six days, during which a series of magnificent fetes is contemplated.

The King of the Belgians will reach this city three days before the Czar, and will stay throughout the festivities. The visit of the Czar will be succeeded by one from the Emperor William, the time for which has not yet been settled.

ITALY.

ROME, May 12.—The police have arrested twenty persons who participated in the riotous demonstrations on Saturday.

The Japanese Embassy has arrived here.

The city has been quiet since the riotous attempt to intimidate the Parliament yesterday. The demonstration is strongly condemned by a large majority of the deputies, and the Government promises vigorous measures to prevent its recurrence.

New York Herald Special.

ROME, May 12.—The Pope has passed a sleepless night. He is much disturbed by coughing. Audiences are absolutely forbidden. He received some Cardinals to-day, but the Archbishop of Palermo was not admitted.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 12.—The supplemental election in Rochelle, yesterday, resulted in the return of a Bonapartist to the National Assembly.

PARIS, May 12.—The supplemental election in Rochelle, yesterday, resulted in the return of a Bonapartist to the National Assembly.

A serious disagreement has arisen in the Cabinet over the Electoral bill, which is now being prepared for submission to the Assembly. M. Jules Simon and Count De Remusat are against any change in the present electoral system. M. Leon Say is in favor of the new bill. M. M. Goulard and Dufause insist that two years' domicile be made the condition of voting.

Charges of bribery are made in connection with the election yesterday at Rochelle, and the seat of the member-elect will be contested.

M. Arthur Rane, Radical candidate, was yesterday elected by an overwhelming majority to the Assembly from Lyons. He was Director of the General Safety under the Administration of M. Gambetta, and subsequently became a member of the Commune, from which he resigned on the publication of a decree for the execution of hostages.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 12.—The voting on Saturday, the first day of the preliminary election for the constituent Cortes, resulted in the choice of 188 Federal Republicans, 9 Radicals 2 Conservatives and 1 Alfonsist. The final result of the two days' voting will probably be 350 Federal Republicans and 40 opposition.

MADRID, May 12.—The Ministers are deliberating over the prospect for electoral reforms in Cuba. The system agreed upon will probably be the same as that of Spain. The deputies to the late Assembly from Porto Rico will soon issue a manifesto explaining their conduct and declaring in favor of a Federal Republic.

KHIVA.

New York Herald Special.

LONDON, May 12.—Khiva is taken. The troops from Tashkend and Fort No. 1, after concentration on the Bowkan Hills, marched directly across the Kizil-Kum desert, to the Lower Oxus. There they communicated with supply steamers from Fort No. 1, thus practically establishing a new base within striking distance of Khiva. This makes the success of further operations a certainty.

LONDON, May 13.—A special to the *Daily Telegraph* reports Khiva has fallen.

SAMANA BAY.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A letter from Samana Bay says: "The sovereignty of the peninsula was formally ceded to the company on April 1. Their representative to the Government, Senor Fabens, promptly made such changes as were necessary. Walter A. Price was appointed Collector at Portland. A police force was organized under Capt. Joseph Wright."

BOKHARA.

LONDON, May 12.—A special dispatch to the London *Times* reports that a Russian picket party under command of a Colonel, in the advance guard of Gen. Koffman's column, were surprised by some Bokharese horsemen, and all put to death by impalement.

BRITISH INDIA.

BOMBAY, May 10.—It is stated here that Admiral Cumming has been ordered to proceed to Zanzibar immediately, with all his available naval forces, and there await orders from the Home Government.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 12.—A Russian iron-clad is building in the dock-yards at Nicholayer, on the Black Sea, and will be completed this summer.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, May 12.—The coronation of Oscar and Sophie as King and Queen of Sweden and Norway took place to-day. The weather was unfavorable, but immense crowds witnessed the royal procession, and cheered with enthusiasm as the new King walked to the church in a pouring rain. The ceremonies within the church were of imposing splendor. The principal foreign powers had sent special envoys to be present on the occasion. These, in their court costumes, with the regular members of the diplomatic body and chief dignitaries of State and Church, made a brilliant spectacle. At the moment of the coronation trumpets sounded, salutes were fired, and the vast assemblage of people outside the sacred edifice cheered, and shouted "Long Live the King." To-night there is a general illumination, and the city is given up to festivity and rejoicing.

The coronation of Oscar as King of Norway will take place at Drontheim on July 18.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 12.—Up to the close of the House on Saturday evening, the legislation necessary to give effect to the land clause of the Pacific Railway charter had not been introduced. No promise was made by the Government when it would be, though twice asked for by Mr. Blake, of the Opposition, who pointed out that, unless Parliament sanctioned that clause, the whole charter might be pronounced invalid. An item of $50,000 in the present year's estimates remains unvoted upon, and the question is naturally asked, if the company is going forward, why is this needed, seeing that expense of survey is to be paid by the corporation? It is urged by the Opposition that this measure does not depend on negotiations, for it was more important that the House should decide on the land clause before the negotiations in England were concluded. The conduct of the Government is admitted to be discreditable and injurious to the country. Dr. Tupper, a member of the Government, in the discussion charged the Opposition with an attempt to damage the Government, and through them the reputation of the country, to which Mr. Blake replied: "Thank God, the character of Canada does not depend on the character of the Government of to-day."

The Company place the estimated cost of constructing the road at $105,000,000, and it is proposed to raise of that amount $80,000,000 among London capitalists. The London press has taken a stand against the scheme as at present presented. Both the London *Times* and *Telegraph* are outspoken on the subject, and the Grand Trunk Railway stockholders seem to have been at work, endeavoring to check Sir Hugh Allan in England. It has been developed that a private and confidential circular was issued to influence monied men in London. The forbidding features of the scheme are, briefly: The personnel of the Company is deceitful, as Sir Hugh Allan is really the only man of extensive means in the lot. The subscription of ten millions of money is a sham, and the Receiver-General has not yet received one cent of money. The land-grant is yet incomplete. The price of the lands has not been fixed by the Crown. No attempt is made to show where the traffic is to come from to pay the interest on the $80,000,000 the capitalists of England are asked to loan on 2,700 miles through an undeveloped region, to be built and equipped within the next eight years. This is sufficient to condemn it in the eyes of any intelligent man. One of the most telling exposures yet made was by the Hon. E. B. Wood, late Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, a most able financier, who, on Saturday, analyzed with great severity the bogus financial arrangements of the Company, showing that the country did not actually hold a single dollar of security, and that the whole contract was unsound and worthless.

The Toronto *Globe* says to-day:

> We grieve that such a scheme should have been laid before the English people by our Government. If it would be successfully placed on the market it would be the ruin of thousands, and would inflict an indelible stain on the credit of the Dominion.

The Pacific Railway scheme, the controverted Elections bill, and the Election law, are the most important measures of the session, and have not yet reached an advanced stage, and the prospects are that the Opposition will no longer forbear, and that warm discussions will now ensue.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The financial situation abroad is still much discussed in Wall street. Early in the day London telegrams reported a slight decline in consols and American bonds, and a heavy fall in Erie. The late afternoon advices, however, reported some improvement in consols, and an advance in Erie to 48. The Bank of Hamburg has put up its rate of discount to 6½ per cent, which was followed here by rumors of a panic on the Bourse there. Accounts from Frankfort and Amsterdam were meagre to-day, and rather more quiet in tone, although some apprehension still exists there. From Vienna it is reported that money in the open market is worth 10 to 12 per cent on new securities, which have been manufactured with great profuseness of late. The continental cities are now undergoing a reaction from the wild speculation that followed the close of the Franco-German War. In Germany, within two years, banks have been created with great rapidity, and their shares have sold at a large premium, and the different Bourses have also been flooded with shares representing new insurance companies, manufactories, and the conversion of private banking and merchandise houses into stock corporations. Moreover, the real estate speculation, especially at Berlin, has assumed very large proportions. Considerable amounts of the indemnity money found their way to places out of Germany proper for want of investment in that country. The Vienna Bourse is the most speculative one in Europe. It feels any shrinkage first. All Germany has been over speculating, and must suffer the natural penalty.

A *Herald's* London special says: "The financial cataclysm in Vienna disturbs all the money markets of Europe, and causes shrinkage on the Vienna Bourse of $100,000,000. The shrinkage in American securities in Germany is estimated at $10,000,000. In London there was a serious depression on Saturday, which increased this morning. The market recovered this afternoon, but the recent American legislation, and the hostile tone of a portion of the American press towards European capitalists, occasions general anxiety among investors in American securities.

GOLD

though active, fell from 18⅛ to 17⅛. Just before the close of the room it declined to 117⅝, and later reached to 117⅝. Carrying rates 6, 5, 7 1-32, and 7 per cent gold.

STOCKS

opened strong, and excepting Erie prices were ⅛ to 1 per cent higher than Saturday's closing quotations. A further advance was made in the early dealings, but just before the First Board a downward movement was recorded. After the call there was a partial recovery, but at midday a second decline. This was succeeded by a steadier feeling, and the market was dull until after the 1 o'clock Board, when prices drooped to the lowest point of the day. Late the decline was checked, and the feeling improved. Erie was exceptionally weak throughout the day, and declined to 61⅛, the highest point of the day having been 62¼. The decline was occasioned by heavy sales supposed to be for English account, and by a similar depression in London, where the stock fell to 47⅝. Pacific mail opened at 53¾, advanced to 54⅛, declined to 53⅝, rallied to 54½, and, late in the day, fell to 52¼. Western Union rose from 86 to 86⅜, and afterwards declined to 85⅝. St. Paul common advanced from 57 to 57⅛, and declined to 55⅛. Lake Shore sold at 91⅛@91¼ until after 1 o'clock, when it gradually fell off to 90. New York Central went up to 100⅛. Ohio & Mississippi rose from 43 to 43⅛, and late in the day sold as low as 42⅛. Rock Island opened at 109⅝ against 108⅝ at the close Saturday; sold up to 109⅝, fell off to 109, rallied to 109½, and, in sympathy with the remainder of the list, declined to 108⅛. Up to 3 o'clock Union Pacific declined from 31⅝ to 31⅛, and C., C. & I. C. from 33⅛ to 31⅛. Wabash sold at 69⅜@69⅛; Hannibal & St. Joseph common at 39½@38½; Harlem at 126⅜@126⅛, and Panama at 114⅛@114. Wall street was somewhat influenced by the European telegrams and rumors. The Stock Exchange opened firm, but was soon afterwards depressed, the depression being in the late afternoon dealing. The decline ranged from ⅛ to 2⅜ per cent. Heavy sales of Erie for European account early in the day were followed later by a general selling movement. In the gold room considerable sales of long gold checked the upward movement, and produced a decline of about ⅛ per cent. The foreign exchanges were stronger, and money closer later in the day.

MONEY

easy during the morning at 6 to 7 per cent, but firmer in the afternoon, closing with loans at 7 per cent gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was quiet and steady for 60 days sterling, at 108⅝. Sight bills were firmer, and some bankers refused to sell under 110, although the asking rate remained at 109¾.

PROVISIONS.

The market for new mess pork continues dull but is a shade better in price, 500 lbs having sold at $18.00 for June delivery; 100 lbs old mess sold at $16.25. Lard is a shade firmer and holders are not offering freely. Western steam on spot held at 9⅝@9¾c; City is quiet at 9c. Contract stock meets with fair demand at 9 9-16@9⅝c for June, and 9 13-16@9⅞c for July. Cut meats are quiet dry salted shoulders sold at 9c on the spot; city pickled in bulk held at 7⅛@7⅝c. Bellies were slow at 10½c boxed, and 8⅛@9⅝c for loose. Hams dull at 11⅛@12½c for Western tierced; 11½@13c for city pickled. Smoked meats were in fair demand at 8⅝c for shoulders, and 13¼@15c for hams. Bacon is inactive and irregular. High freights and scarcity of room check the demand. Sales 100 boxes long clear at 9⅝@9⅞c.

STOKES.

The Murderer of Fisk to Be Re-Sentenced To-Day—The Prisoner Interviewed—What He Has to Say.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 12.—It is asserted positively that Stokes will be re-sentenced to-morrow morning; that there is hardly any doubt of his execution unless he commits suicide. Stokes being interviewed to-day, declares, as he hopes to meet his God, that Thomas Hart's story was concocted to convict him. Stokes adds: "Hart testified that he watched me stealing along the hall, crouching and peeping down the stairs, and heard me mumbling and saying, 'I have got you now.' Then he saw me wait two minutes, and fire two shots into Fisk. Hart swears he chased me and saw me throw the pistol into a parlor, and stood alongside of me when arrested, and heard me deny the shooting, and yet he never spoke, and remained silent; never told any one what he saw, and went off to his work; but three or four hours after Jay Gould with the Erie detectives had swarmed the hotel, Hart suddenly recollected that he saw the shooting, and told Powers for the first time of it. That was at 9 o'clock that night. Public excitement and the severe rulings did the work, and the jury were unable to judge calmly. Every one that read the case was astonished at the verdict. Fullerton will pursue me to the bitter end, no doubt, but Beach has entirely withdrawn. I should think that he would be sorry for what he has done, for I was really at heart a friend of Beach. I would not accept a commutation of sentence. I never intentionally violated the laws, and if I am denied a new trial I expect nothing. It was proved that my meeting Fisk was purely accidental. Fisk had pursued me with hired ruffians, seized my oil-refinery with a gang of roughs, and threw me into prison on a false charge. He threatened my life, and so intimidated me that I dared not walk the streets. Now, under such circumstances, was I not justified, when he drew a pistol on me, to defend myself? I do not regret what I did. Any man, placed as I was, would have done the same. I am sorry that Fisk died. I never before had occasion to draw a pistol on any man, nor ever thought of such a thing, and for defending myself they wish to make me forfeit my life. It is sad, but preferable to pining in a State Prison for an imaginary crime."

METEOROLOGICAL.

Signal Service Bureau Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, May 12—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather.
Breckinridge	29.89	37	N., fresh.	Clear.
Buffalo	29.50	56	S., fresh.	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.43	63	S. W., fresh.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.73	69	S., fresh.	Fair.
Cleveland	29.57	60	S. E., fresh.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.72	54	Calm.	Clear.
Davenport	29.63	60	N. W., fresh.	Clear.
Denver	29.8	62	S., light.	Fair.
Detroit	29.44	60	S. W., fresh.	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.82	40	N. W., gentle.	Clear.
Escanaba	29.67	39	N., fresh.	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	29.76	42	N., brisk.	Clear.
Marquette	29.70	35	N. W., gentle.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.63	48	N. E., fresh.	Clear.
Omaha	29.75	64	N. E., brisk.	Cloudy.
Pembina	29.94	34	Calm.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.77	44	N., fresh.	Clear.
Toledo	29.47	64	S., fresh.	Threaten'g
Fort Garry	29.89	30	N., light.	Fair.

The largest total amounts of rain, or rain and melted snow, during the past week have been reported from the following stations: Jacksonville, Florida, 2.07 inches; Punta Rassa, 2.22; Norfolk, 2.32; Washington, 2.43; Boston, 2.60; Pittsburgh, 2.82; Mobile, 3.15; Wilmington, N. C., 3.43; Lynchburg, 3.55; and New Orleans, 4.01. Between one and two inches has been reported from seventeen other stations.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—For the Northwest and Upper Lakes and thence to Missouri and Kentucky low barometer, southwesterly to northeasterly and northwesterly winds, cold cloudy weather and rain. For Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States falling barometer, increasing temperature, southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain. For the Lower Lakes and Middle States, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and northwesterly to southwesterly winds and rain in the former. For Canada and New England, clear and partly cloudy and colder weather, and northeasterly winds.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Grand Haven.

LOUISIANA.

The Kellogg Government to Be Sustained by the Executive, if It Takes All the Troops in the Country to Do It.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A Washington dispatch to the *Tribune* says: "The Administration is unable to understand why Kellogg does not make a requisition for Federal troops. As soon as a requisition is made, the President will issue a proclamation in the most positive language, admonishing the citizens of Louisiana to peace, dispersing the McEnery Government, and proclaiming the Kellogg assumption as a lawful government, and announcing the intention of the Executive to sustain Kellogg with the whole military force of the country, if necessary. This proclamation is to be accompanied with an order to send all the available troops to report to Gen. Emory at New Orleans. The proclamation will be in such language that it will be susceptible of no doubtful meaning."

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Much having recently been said concerning the present and prospective action of the President in the troubles of Louisiana, it may be stated that the President has received no telegram from Gov. Kellogg since last Friday, when the condition of affairs was represented as somewhat improved. While there is no doubt that the President would intervene to protect the State from domestic violence, should the Governor make application to him for that purpose, and provided the facts should warrant the proceeding, it is nevertheless the hope of the President, as he expressed himself to a friend to-night, that all disturbances would soon cease, and that no such contingency as that contemplated by the Constitution would occur; but if it unfortunately should, he would take care to act clearly within the limit of the Constitution and the laws. Heretofore he had merely sustained the decisions of the Courts.

BRASHEAR CITY, May 12.—The steamboat Ozark, under orders, left here at 11:30 to-day for St. Martinsville, with army supplies; no troops on board.

The Iowa United States Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 12.—The United States Circuit and District Courts met in this city today. No Judge present. Judges Dillon and Love will arrive to-night. Justice Miller will not be here, owing to his absence in Europe. The session of the Court will be a long one, and a large number of important cases will be passed upon. Among the cases are forty or fifty against the stockholders of the Republic Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago. The questions involved in these cases will be finally determined at this session. There is a large attendance of leading lawyers from all parts of the State. It is probable the Court will adjourn to-morrow out of respect to the late Chief Justice Chase. The question of the succession to the Chief Justiceship is a general theme of conversation here. The universal sentiment in this region is in favor of Justice Samuel F. Miller. His appointment would be looked upon, by the people of all parties in Iowa as one than which no better could be made.

THE MODOC WAR.

Reported Repulse of the Red-Skins by Hasbrouck's Command.

The Remains of the Missing Soldiers Found and Buried.

The Skirmishers in the Lava-Beds.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—A courier arrived from Yreka at 9 o'clock this morning. There is news of a battle between Hasbrouck's command and the Modocs. The Indians were repulsed. No particulars yet.

LAVA-BEDS, May 10, via YREKA, May 12.—On the 9th instant, an expedition for the recovery of the bodies of Lieut. Arthur Cranston, of the Fourth Artillery, and the men of his command who were missing in the engagement of April 26, but who could not be brought off the field, left camp under command of Lieut. Edward Field, of the Fourth Artillery. The force consisted of Batteries A and K, Fourth Artillery, and Companies E and G, Twelfth Infantry, under command of Lieuts. Camp and Kingsbury. The command left camp at half-past 6 in the morning, and was supported by Troops F and K of the First Cavalry, and a detachment of troops of Company H of the same regiment, the cavalry being in command of Capt. Joel H. Trimble, of the First Cavalry. The object of the expedition was frustrated by reason of the advanced state of decomposition in which the bodies were found. The troops, however, buried the bodies on the field where they fell, and head-boards were placed at the graves of Lieut. Cranston and the men who were with him. The bodies of eight men left on the field had sage-brush piled over them, which had been fired by the Indians, and were almost unrecognizable. The troops advanced as skirmishers, with their flanks well protected. The skirmishers were deployed in groups of three, instead of the usual order of five or ten. The flanks were thrown back to a depth nearly equal to the front.

Gen. Davis is awaiting information from Capt. Hasbrouck's command in pursuit of the Modocs.

Inspector-General Hardie started this morning for Fort Klamath, Oregon, where he is instructed to learn from the Indian Agents the disposition of the Indians in that vicinity. This done, Hardie will return, and afterward proceed on a tour of inspection through the several posts of Oregon, Nevada, and Fort Colville, Idaho.

Acting Assistant Surgeon B. Somig, United States Army, had a leg amputated yesterday, midway between the ankle and the knee. He has been recommended by all the officers in this command for a commission, with a view of placing him on the retired list. Lieut. Harris and another brother are expected to-night or to-morrow, from Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. Leydecker, of the Engineer Corps, goes this morning to examine an island on Tule Lake, with a view of ascertaining its adaptability for the purpose of a military depot.

The Indian Question in Washington Territory.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The following telegram has been received at the Interior Department:

OLYMPIA, W. T., May 6.

Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior:

No additional intelligence has reached us in relation to Indian hostilities. I think the settlers misconstrued the actions of the Indians, and were needlessly alarmed.

E. P. FERRY, Governor.

CAPT. HALL.

A Few Peculiarities of His Disposition—How He Dealt with Insubordination.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A gentleman, formerly connected with the British Consulate in this city, says that at sea Capt. Hall was known to be of a very obstinate disposition, and was considered to be a rigid martinet. He was bound to achieve his end at any and all risks, and without consulting the feelings of those under him. Brave to recklessness, he rarely weighed consequences, and felt that everybody must share his own sanguine enthusiasm. This disposition would account for his quarrel with Capt. Buddington, his sailing-master, at Uppernavik, which was only settled by the interference of the Captain of the United States transport. The gentleman volunteered the following information, which had come to his knowledge in his official capacity at the British Consulate, namely: That on his last Arctic voyage Capt. Hall had shipped two Englishmen. Before reaching Newfoundland these two men became a little rusty. They were afraid of the voyage, and they went into Capt. Hall's cabin and told him so. "Now, men," he said, "I have treated you well up to the present, and I mean to treat you well to the end; but come with me. You must, now. You have signed the articles." The two men went to work a little mollified, but still dissatisfied. Two weeks after one of them refused to work any longer, and Capt. Hall, drawing his revolver, shot him dead.

Arrival of the Polaris Survivors at St. Johns, N. F.—Sufferings of the Party on the Ice.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 12.—Intense excitement prevails here, owing to the landing of the Tyson party this afternoon. Tyson and Meyers remained on board until they were supplied with clothing by the American Consul. All look well, and are in good health and spirits. Capt. Hall died fifteen days after returning from the first expedition. He was paralyzed before his death, and gradually sunk, dying at 3:25 a. m. Meyers says he never gave up the hope of being rescued, but never wants to get into so tight a corner again. The party never could have reached here but for the Esquimaux. Meyers makes the following statement:

Capt. Hall returned from a sledge expedition Oct. 24, and was taken ill the same night. The next morning he found the left side of his body paralyzed. He remained in that condition for three days, when he got better. In a few days he relapsed and became delirious, and so continued until the morning of Nov. 8, when he died. When the party separated from the ship it was quite dark and the darkness continued for over two months with but a couple of hours light daily. We managed well so long as we had a snow house to shelter us, but we had to take to the boat and get on another ice-field, which was too small for a house, and we were only kept warm by swallowing seal fat and blood, and burning fat in pans, the last of which also served as signal light at night. We have suffered most since April. On the night of the 22d of April the sea washed over the ice with great force. The women and children were kept under the boat, while the men were outside trying to keep the boat from being washed away. Some of the men were washed off several times. After being rescued their feet and hands swelled, and sickness set in, but they recovered, and are now almost entirely well.

Tyson says that his statement, sent to the New York *Herald* last Friday, contained all the facts. He can give nothing more but his notes of adventure since leaving the Polaris, and which we will not publish now. He thinks that the party with the Polaris may get home even should the vessel be destroyed. All on board the Polaris were well. The statements published some months since respecting relics of the Franklin expedition being sent home are untrue. There has been no means of communicating since the return of the Congress in 1871.

Hall's Arctic Explorations.

From the Cincinnati Commercial May 11.

During the years 1860-'61-'62, Mr. Charles F. Hall, of Cincinnati, conducted his Franklin research expedition in Frobisher Bay and about the west coast of Davis' Strait, as he claimed, "for the cause of humanity and science; for the good of mankind." His determination was to ascertain more satisfactorily the fate of Sir John Franklin, of the British navy, and his unfortunate 108 companions, of the fatal expedition of April 25, 1848.

The public mind had been excited by the narrative published by Dr. Kane, in 1853, of his first search, and of the later one in 1855, when he was forced to abandon the Advance in the ice, and for eighty-four days to travel by sledge and foot to reach the settlements of Greenland.

The most striking result of this voyage was the statement of the discovery of the open Polar sea, the existence of which Dr. Kane had previously maintained. In 1856 he published "Arctic Explorations"—the second Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

In 1858 Dr. Kane repaired to Havana to seek restoration of his impaired health, but died in the fall of that year, and when his funeral cortege bore the remains of the Arctic explorer through Cincinnati, Mr. C. F. Hall, of this city, had already become infatuated with the idea that his mission was to succeed in the same enterprise, and his studies took that direction.

Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, who had accompanied Ross' Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1848-9, was sent by Lady Franklin in 1857 in the Fox, in a final search for tidings of Sir John. In May, 1859, he found at Point Victory, on King William's Island, the record of Franklin's death, and the remains of the last survivors of his party. Returning in September, 1859, he was knighted, and received various honors and rewards.

At this point of time Mr. C. F. Hall, one of our citizens, considering that the English Government had abandoned the intention of pursuing the search—on the Fox being lost in the ice—as he expressed it, felt he had a call to try and do the work. As an humble citizen of the United States, he would try to give to the Stars and the Stripes the glory of a successful search. He was without means, unknown, and with no aids to advance him into positions of influence. He said: "I determined to try to find the way. Courage and resolution were all that I needed, as my mind was upon it, try I would, and try I did. I began in Cincinnati by mentioning my hopes and wishes, and laying my plans before our leading men."

He had written to Mr. George Peabody, the great American merchant in London. He enlisted the attention of a few by circulars, signed by thirty persons, Feb. 8, 1860, — Gov. Dennison, United States Senators Chase and Pugh, Mayor Bishop, Miles Greenwood, and others, including the name of "Hickey," one of Kane's men of the second Grinnell Expedition. Having enlisted the favorable interest in his cause of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, but, more of importance, the sterling financial aid of the public-spirited Henry Grinnell, of New York, an independent search expedition was determined upon.

The few friends of Capt. Hall who gave him cheer and material aid, met at the Burnet House in this city, on the 26th of April, 1861, and encouraged him in his earnestly-determined work.

Pemmican and sledges, and suitable outfit were prepared in the Queen City. It was for the noble Grinnell to obviate many intervening obstacles to the start on his voyage of the enthusiastic Hall, who found numerous embarrassments on reaching New York.

It was further to the credit and honor of Messrs. Williams & Havens, of Newburyport, who sent him out, with his boats and supplies, in the schooner George Henry and tender Rescue, from New London to Northumberland Inlet. He set sail in May, to solve the mystery of the fate of the lost Franklin expedition, and while on his mission—while his main purpose was kept in view—his friends in Cincinnati were kept in his mind.

In his book, published by the Harpers on his return, in 1863, on the map of his route is given the names he gave to numerous localities of his encampments, such as Grinnell Bay, Lupton Channel, Greenwood Point, Cape True, Chase Island, Dennison Inlet, Clement's Land, Newell's Land, Eggleston Bay, Cape Caldwell, Pugh Island, &c.

The discoveries he made in the second expedition in 1864 attracted the attention of learned societies everywhere. He adopted the plan of learning the language of the Esquimaux and living with them.

His addition to the mementoes of Sir John Franklin very much interested Lady Franklin.

In 1870-71, on his return to the United States and to his home, Lady Franklin then having reached California in a tour of travel, determined to see for herself the hero who had left home, wife and children, and devoted himself solely to a great cause on the score of benevolence and public spirit without fee, reward, or title. She spent a few days in this city, and was treated with becoming respect by our citizens. She had determined if the United States did not place Mr. Hall in commission, she would send him on an expedition at her own expense.

But the American Congress awakened to a pride in the cause of science; and, having confidence in Capt. Hall,—although Dr. Hayes, who had accompanied Dr. Kane's expedition, also was urged for the place,—authorized the fitting out of an American expedition, and President Grant intrusted it to Capt. Hall.

Capt. Hall leaves a wife and two children. The wife was yesterday on the cars, en route for New Hampshire, to visit her mother, who is dangerously ill. The son is a boy at school. The daughter, about 16 years of age, was in this city yesterday, and Mr. John D. Caldwell, an old friend of the family, had the sad duty of informing her of the death of her father. The poor young lady was overwhelmed with sorrow. Long separation from her adventurous father did not soften to her the shock of the sudden news that he was no more.

THE KANSAS MURDERS.

Three More Graves Found on the Bender Farm—Intense Excitement Among the People.

PARSONS, Kan., May 12.—Col. Boudinot, who has just returned from the scene of the Bender murders, reports three more graves discovered yesterday. Over three thousand people were on the ground, and a special train had just arrived with seven cars filled with people. There was intense excitement all over the country, and a firm determination to ferret out the parties engaged in the murders. It is understood a large reward will be offered by the county and State for the arrest of the assassins. Nearly all the bodies of the dead were indecently mutilated. It is considered certain that the little girl was thrown alive into the grave of her father, as no marks of violence were found on the body.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Dissatisfaction with Chicago Corn Inspection.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., May 12.—There is much dissatisfaction on the part of corn-shippers, in regard to corn inspection in Chicago, and the consequence is that shipments are made in other directions by every means practicable. In this city, in Ottawa, and at other points along the canal, shippers are taking their corn from warehouses on the banks of the canal, and hauling it considerable distances in wagons to ship by cars to the eastern markets, saving the difference between No. 2 and rejected corn by keeping clear of the Chicago Inspectors.

The Labor Question.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 12.—The first 100 of 1,000 immigrant laborers to work at the mines around Churchill arrived from New York to-day. Trouble was anticipated with the strikers, who threatened to prevent the immigrants from going to work, and, to protect them, a squad of twenty-five policemen came down from Cleveland this morning, and a number of armed men were sent from here. The strikers were around in large numbers all day, but the force now there is ample to repel any attack that may be made. Four hundred more immigrants will arrive in three or four days, and the remainder will follow soon. About 1,000 of the old miners have gone to work at the reduction. Squads of workmen are daily being brought to the various mines, and it is expected to have them full in a short time, leaving out between 2,000 and 3,000 strikers, who will not be permitted to go in again.

BOSTON, May 12.—The strike of the coopers to-day does not promise success. The sugar refiners and others say they can obtain all the barrels required without their aid.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The boss horseshoers met to-night to decide whether or not they would yield to the demand of the men on a strike. A few employers were in favor of holding out against the men, but the large majority decided to accede to the demands of the men, so that the strike may be considered over.

A meeting of ship-joiners was held to-night, but no definite action was taken.

THE COURTS.

A Lunatic on Trial Who Considers Himself a Perambulating Telegraphic Machine.

Extraordinary Ill-Treatment Alleged Against His Partners, by the Founder of a Patent Company.

A Bankrupt Who Was Determined to Make All He Could Out of His Creditors.

The Vail-Iglehart Law-Suit—$250,000 Worth of Land Involved.

A Second Scavenging Injunction Suit—Bankruptcy Matters—The Courts Condensed—New Suits.

In the Superior Court Anthony Warner files a bill for injunction against Marx Wineman and Henry F. Leopold. Complainant avers that he is the owner of a patent for the manufacturing of "fire-proof tabulated plaster-bricks," a two-thirds interest of which he sold on the 30th of July, 1872, to defendants, for $20,000, entering into a five year copartnership with them on the same day, the salient conditions of which were that each partner should draw $2,400 per annum from the concern; each party's interest should be equal, and expenses and profits likewise; that the capital should be $9,000; that for the transfer of the two-thirds of the patent, Wineman and Leopold should each pay complainant $2,000 cash on execution of agreement, and the further sum of $3,000 into the business, within 30 days, as Warner's share; that at the end of each of the first three years' business, Warner should be allowed $5,000 out of the profits, any surplus above that amount to be equally divided between Wineman and Leopold; that over and above the salaries and compensation agreed upon, and the annual sum allowed Warner, no moneys should be drawn out of the business until the capital should amount to $25,000; that the initiatory measures were duly carried out by all parties, and things went on flourishingly until the 19th January, 1873, when Wineman and Leopold, it is charged, contrived to defraud complainant out of the $5,000 annual sum due him thus: They persuaded him to the forming of a joint stock company, and the division the Company's capital into thirty-six shares, which, upon their representations, complainant agreed to do, the partners subscribing for ten shares of $1,000 each; that a report of subscription of the stock was filed with the Secretary of the State of Illinois, who wrote Wineman and Leopold stating that a certificate of incorporation could not be issued, because the laws of the State did not permit the amount of each share in any one company to exceed $100; whereupon the defendants, without complainant's knowledge or consent, while he was in New York, altered the application so that it read 360 shares of $100 each, and obtained the certificate of incorporation; that defendants incorporated the Company with the intent to defraud complainant of the $15,000 due him on the sale to them of two-thirds of the patent; that the copartnership concern was carried on under the name of the "Chicago Patent Fire-proof Tubulated Plaster Company" until the 25th of March last, when the works of the copartnership were stopped by defendants' orders, who interfered with complainant in the discharge of his duties as Superintendent of the works, and employed new men without his consent; that the incorporation of the Company was fraudulent and void, the certificate of the Secretary of State having been obtained by means of fraudulent and forged reports, and that the copartnership remains in full force, never having been dissolved, complainant having objected and still objecting to the formation of any joint stock company out of the present concern until he gets his $15,000, which he is in danger of losing, as defendants are offering to sell the co-partnership property, have removed its office, and got possession of the books and collected a large amount of the accounts, and are using the copartnership funds in rash speculations on their own account, and are in danger of drifting into insolvency; wherefore, complainant asks for an injunction restraining defendants from selling any part of the property of the copartnership, and asks that they may be made to appear in a court of equity to make answer to the charges brought against them, and to settle in a just and honorable manner.

A THOROUGH-PACED BANKRUPT.

Tenneys, Flower & Abercrombie, on the 9th instant, on behalf of Porter & Southworth, of North Bridgewater, Mass., and Samuel M. Duffield, of Philadelphia, Pa., filed a petition for the adjudication of H. Speildock, retail dealer in boots and shoes of this city. The papers were suppressed until yesterday, a warrant having been issued for the debtor's arrest. The petitioners claim, the first as creditors for $543.60, and the latter for $192.86. They affirm that the debtor, being insolvent, gave a confession of judgment to Joseph Marks, of this city, on the 10th March last; that he suffered his property to be taken by legal process at the suit of said Marks on the 20th April; that his stock was levied on by the Sheriff on the 1st instant, and sold for $453, under said execution, since which date he has not been seen near his place of business; that since he contracted the above indebtedness with petitioners, he has received other bills of goods from other firms, and disposed of them, together with goods received from petitioners, by removal before said levy, execution, and sale; that on the 13th of March last he bought goods of J. Miller, Racine, Wis., amounting to $725, representing the following to be the state of his affairs: Goods on hand, between $6,000 and $7,000, and indebtedness $700. Under these circumstances, an order for his arrest was made, and an injunction issued, restraining Marks and all others collecting or paying any moneys on account of said sales, or any similar transactions that may have taken place.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LUNATIC.

The law provides that when the County Court is not in session the Circuit Court shall have the trying of cases of alleged insanity, and consequently Judge Williams held a levee of lunatics yesterday morning. The cases were of the ordinary description, the prime cause of the clouded intellect being in most cases too much whisky, while disappointed love, blighted hopes, chronic impecuniosity, etc., each had a victim present. The case presenting the most peculiar vagaries was that of a man with a head that might hold a brain compeer to that of a John Milton or James Fisk. His wife testified that within the last nine months he had changed from a temperate, bright-eyed, willing workman to a vacillating loafer, without sufficient strength of mind to carry him through a day's work. Of late he has been given to getting up at 5 a. m. and starting for a before-breakfast-constitutional without paying the slightest regard to the change of toilet most people consider necessary before leaving home in the morning. A week ago he expressed a determination to go to Canada and slay the British Consul, while his latest hallucination is that the City Council and the telegraph companies are in league against him and combining all the telegraph wires in the city at a point which they have stuck in his head, and amusing themselves by cramming his tortured brain with millions of simultaneous dispatches. The greatest care is exercised by his friends lest he fancy the County Commissioners get hold of the wires, too, in which event his case could not be considered other than hopeless and incurable. As it is, the attending doctors said that the regimen of the asylum, with total abstinence from intoxicating drink, may cure him in a few months. The saddest part of the case is, that the unfortunate man's malady dates from last summer, when he fell down a flight of stairs and broke his head. The jury in his case decided that he had better go to the Elgin Asylum, where the hopeful cases of insanity are sent to.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Orders for hearing and creditors' meetings were yesterday made as follows: W. J. Fleming et al., before Register Hibbard, June 21; Theodore Walker, same; and John E. Pettibone et al., same.

In the matter of Franklin S. Kellogg, petitioner's attorneys were allowed $225, costs, and disbursements.

An attachment was ordered to issue against George M. Hadden, for costs, in the matter of the Aurora Insurance Company. The costs are for taking proof in the petition to remove the Assignee. If Mr. Hadden had pushed the petition, the Assignee would most undoubtedly have been removed. It was proved by evidence that almost every statement made in his petition was true, but he allowed the matter to lie untouched for over a year; the consequence of which is that the Court is almost sure to refuse to make an order in compliance with the petition, as the estate is about wound up, and there is now no object in removing him.

THE GREAT VAIL-IGLEHART LAND SUIT.

The suit of "Vail v. Iglehart," the centre of quite a solar system of suits satellite, came up for trial in Judge Gary's Court yesterday. The suit is brought by Ellen P., wife of Asa Vail, Mary E., and Maggie A. Vale v. Asa Vale, Nicholas P. Iglehart, and the Brighton Company, and is for specific performance of a contract made between Asa Vail and Nicholas P. Iglehart, on the 22d of June, 1860, by which Iglehart agreed to convey to Ellen P. Vail and her minor children, 240 acres of ground, situated in Cook County, near Washington Heights, known as the s. w. ¼ of n. w. ¼ and s. w. ¼ of Sec. E. T. 37, N. R. 14.

The alleged agreement was made in 1860, when Asa Vail and N. P. Iglehart, who had been in business together for some time, were settling up partnership accounts. At that time the property was valued at $15,000. After the agreement was closed, complainants and Mr. Vail went to Colorado and stayed there a number of years, and, on their returning here, Iglehart is said to have refused to convey the property as agreed. The original bill was filed in 1871, at which time the property was valued at $90,000, which valuation was agreed to as correct in defendant's answer. At the present time the property is valued at $250,000. The tactics of defendant Iglehart are peculiarly energetic. He meets this action with a number of others for notes given by Mr. Vail in the course of business transactions previous to 1860, and more than one bill in chancery connected with matters arising out of this suit. The case will probably be resumed to-day, Robert Rae and J. W. Beach for complainants, Dent & Black and Scovill, Corwin & Bagley, for defendants.

AN ALDERMANIC LEXICOGRAPHER.

The ingenuity displayed by jurors in wriggling out of service is often worthy of note. Yesterday morning the following letter, reproduced as verbal fac-simile, was handed to Judge Tree by one of the free and independents:

CHICAGO, May 12, 1873.
Mr. T. Bradley, Sheriff of Cook County:
The bearer of this, Wm. Thow, is command to serve as Petit Jourors in this Term, but he is not able to serve on account of sikness he has fallen with, he is out of seene whath I can proove. NICKLAUS EKHARDT, Aldermen of the Fifteenth Ward of the city of Chicago.

Judge Tree could not resist the eloquent appeal of the Aldermen, "and Mr. Thow was consequently excused serving as a "Jouror." The fact of the matter, which the above letter was meant to explain is, that Thow is subject to fits, and is not, therefore, a "fit" person to serve.

THE COURTS CONDENSED.

In Judge Rogers' Court, the case of Charles E. Cook v. J. B. Markle was tried. This was an action to recover the amount of an account of $2,230.85 for the fitting up of a saloon in the Exchange building, at No. 118 Clark street. The defense urged that the fittings of the bar-room were not up to the mark as was agreed upon in the contract, the wood-work especially being defective. The jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff, with $1,500 damages, defendant moving for a new trial.

The case of Palmer v. Illinois Central Railroad Company, by agreement of the parties, was referred to William G. Furness as referee under the statute.

It is confidently expected that Calendar No. 2, of the Superior Court, will be called in the June term, as Judge Wood, of Iroquois County, has been secured to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Jameson's absence.

Judge Gary issued quite a number of divorce decrees, yesterday, and transacted a large amount of divorce business generally.

In Judge Booth's Court the whole day was consumed in a suit on a $60 promissory note, the jury delivering a sealed verdict.

In Judge Porter's Court the case of Behrens v. City of Chicago, in which plaintiff got $1,200 damages for a broken leg alleged to have resulted from defective sidewalks, came up on motion by defendant for a new trial, which was refused.

Ellen Whisler brings suit in the Circuit Court against John Hays for trespass on the case; $5,000 damages.

J. D. Gardner sues Ezra B. Lincoln in the Circuit Court, in assumpsit, for $2,000 damages.

In the Circuit Court, Benjamin B. Cunningham and B. Gray, the parties who have already brought an action for damages against the city for trespass on the case, in that the city, after awarding them the contract for the scavenging for 1873, changed its mind and declined to carry out the contract, now file a bill for injunction against the same defendant, restraining them from giving the work to another party.

Judge Drummond is hearing read the evidence taking in the petition and review in the State Insurance matter.

Judge Blodgett is engaged in hearing the same railroad case that has been going on before him for some days past.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

John Pienfiert was placed on trial charged with stealing $103 from his room-mate, a man with a name which can be pronounced, but is beyond the Spencerian or any other system of hand-writing. Pienfiert and the money were missing together last Wednesday, and the police were at once consulted, who made him a prisoner before he had succeeded in spending more than $1 of his booty. He was found guilty, and, being under age, was sent to the House of Correction for four years.

Samuel Malcolm was seized with the prevailing epidemic of driving away with somebody else's horse and buggy, and was sent down to the county jail for seven days.

In the balance of the cases set for yesterday bail was forfeited, enriching the County Treasury by $2,000, of which $500 will be paid in bundles of straw.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—J. R. Payson, Assignee of the Republic Insurance Company, v. David Porter; assumpsit, $1,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,909—Susan L. Blakeslee v. S. S. Matteson; replevin of household effects. 6,910—Appeal. 6,911—People ex rel. Sophia Parry, guardian of Louisa Kelly, v. Edward Kelly, William Snowhook, and John Prindiville; debt, $2,000. 6,912—Alfred Day v. John Fagan; confession of judgment, $83.91. 6,913—Kohn v. Barth; petition to supply record. 6,914—Ellen Whisler v. John Hays; trespass on the case, $5,000. 6,915—J. D. Gardner et al. v. Ezra B. Lincoln; assumpsit, $2,000. 6,916—Benjamin B. Cunningham and B. Gray v. City of Chicago et al.; bill for injunction. 6,916—Appeal. 6,918—Hugh McCliney v. C. Thieleman et al.; petition for mechanics' lien on theatre on Larrabee street. 6,919—In the matter of Ellen M. Casey, an alleged lunatic; papers for trial. (*Burnt Record*)—72—Frederick Schlender v. Henry and Sarah Selker and George and Caroline Gairer; petition to establish record and confirm title to Lot 14, County of Cook. 73—Ralph E. Starkweather et al. v. American Bible Society; petition to establish and confirm title to w ½ of Lot 4, Block 42, original Town of Chicago; Lots 11 and 12 in Block 26, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of w ½, and the w ½ of n e ¼ of Sec. 17, T. 39, N. R. 14, e of 3 P. M.; Lot 3, Block 15, Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago; Lots 4 and 5, Block 1, Johnston, Roberts & Storrs' Addition to Chicago; n ½ of Lots 1 and 2, in Block 140, in School Section Addition to Chicago; the undivided 5-6 of Lot 9, in Block 24, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of s ½ of Sec. 29, T. 39, N. R. 14, e of 3 P. M.; the n ½ of Lot 20, Block 138, School Section Addition to Chicago; the s 25 feet of Lot 4, Block 18, in original Town of Chicago; Lot 10, and the n 3-5 of Lot 15, in Block 138, School Section Addition to Chicago; w ½ of Lot 1, in Block 18, Wolcott's Addition to Chicago; Lots 1 and 2, in middle tier in Oakenwald, a Subdivision of part of s ½ of n e ¼ of Sec. 34, T. 39, N. R. 14, e of 3 P. M.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,339—William H. Arend v. Frank Luisenbarth; assumpsit, $500. 43,340—Anthony Warner v. Marx Wineman and Henry F. Leopold; bill for injunction. 43,341—Alfred H. Hiatt v. Willard Ensworth; petition to supply record. 43,342—Augustus Johnson v. Otto W. Rimpler; assumpsit, $1,000. 43,343—Appeal. 43,344—Cornelia L. v. Charles J. Urbani; divorce on the ground of cruelty. 43,345—James G. Owen v. Anne D. and Charles H. Talmadge; confession of judgment, $472.18. 43,346—Maria L. Wolcott v. E. B. Baldwin and Edward Stone; assumpsit, $300. 43,347—Henry Tuckhorn v. W. P. Phare; appeal. 43,348—James Reed v. Michael Evans and John Hickey; replevin of seven quarter casks of brandy. 43,349—T. C. Hewett v. James Baxter; assumpsit, $260. 43,350—Edward B. Holmes et al. v. L. D. Pollard; distress for rent. 43,351, 2, 3, 4—Appeals.

A Curious Chinese Custom.

The Chinese take a curious method to prevent their pigeons from being attacked by birds of prey while circling over the cities or moving from place to place. This consists in the employment of small, short cylinders or reed pipe, in groups of three or four, or more. These are attached to the back of the bird, and so adjusted that as it flies through the air a very sharp sound is produced. Varying lengths of the bamboo give variety of tones to this instrument; and when a large number of birds are flying together in a single flock, as is very frequently the case, the sound produced by them is distinctly audible for a great distance. It is said that rapacious birds are effectively repelled by this precaution, so that the pigeons make their flights with perfect safety from one point to another. Varnish is used for coating these bamboo whistles to protect them from moisture. This practice is said to have been in vogue among the Chinese for a great many years.—*Nature.*

THE KANSAS BUTCHERY.

Further Particulars of the Labette County Horror.

The Diabolical Crimes of the Bender Gang.

Finding of the Bodies of the Victims.

Letter from a Visitor to the Scene—An Interview with a Detective.

The Benders Formerly from Hyde Park, the Chicago Suburb.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., May 10, 1873.

"Supped full of horrors" is a quotation become current enough in these days, when crime, if not more frequent, is, at least, more frequently known in all its brutal, horrid, stupidly self-betraying details; but one feels the utter inadequacy of this and every similar expression as descriptive of the

RECENT TERRIBLE DISCLOSURES

in the adjoining County of Labette. Telegraphic notice has reached you before now of the disappearance, in the middle of last March, of Dr. William M. York, brother of Col. York, of Pomeroy notoriety, and of the facts that caused the words "disappearance" and "murder" to become synonyms, namely: three or four others having disappeared during the past fall and winter, in that region, in an equally mysterious manner. The finding of his body and those of eight others has developed a history of butchery before whose appalling details

ONE IS SIMPLY WORDLESS.

Yesterday I went out to the scene of the murders,—a place distant 17 miles,—and found several hundred persons already there, some of whom had spent the night, and even women—of apparent refinement, for whom that blood-drenched spot seemed to have a morbid fascination. The farm, or "claim," as it is called here, is a beautiful piece of "second bottom" land, undulating gently upward from the house, crouching in a green basin; thus affording an early view of any approaching wayfarer.

This house and claim were owned and occupied by a

GERMAN FAMILY NAMED BENDER,

said to have moved here a year ago from Hyde Park, one of your own beautiful suburbs. A young apple orchard lies at one side of the house, and this orchard, twice plowed this spring, and looking a cheering exponent of human thrift, a smiling prophecy of plenty, hid under its innocent-seeming lap

EIGHT BLOODY CORPSES.

They were buried in an irregular line from east to west, and each beside an infant tree so pruned as to show the murderers how to avoid digging a second time into a grave. Dr. York's body was found first, and found by his own (younger) brother,—he and the detective, Beers, being engaged in probing the ground with pointed iron rods. When the news reached Independence, a large party visited the place, and soon unearthed four other corpses, in various stages of decomposition, but all bearing marks of

THE SAME FATAL HAMMER

(a shoemaker's tool), or, rather, hammers, for there were two, small and large; and sometimes one, sometimes the other, and in one or two instances both, had been used in crushing the skulls of the victims.

As I arrived there yesterday, they had found in all eight bodies, and were preparing to move the house from its foundations. The house was a tolerable one for the country hereabout, being of frame, and containing in one corner a petty grocery, while across the centre of the one large room was drawn a curtain about breast-high, and near this curtain had always stood the table where the unsuspecting traveler was given a seat with his back to the fatal blind, and in the floor, beside his chair, a small trap-door on hinges. Everything was here just as

THE WRETCHES HAD LEFT IT

in their guilty flight three weeks ago, (they fled immediately after the visit of the Sheriff with Cols. York and Peckham on their search for Dr. York). Here lay the miserable stock of groceries, strewn about and trodden into the filthy floor; here were still the murderous hammers whose disks fitted only too well into the piteous wounds of the putrefying bodies now lying in the yard, covered with rude deal-boxes.

I had heard before how the victims had been stunned by a blow from behind the curtain, and the bodies then dropped through the trap into a pit below, where they were finished by having their necks cut through to the bone, and where they remained until night enabled the slaughterers to hide them more securely, and, as they fondly hoped, permanently; but not until a hundred furious men had wrenched the house from the spot on which it stood, not until the misty light of a sullen day had been thrown

FULL INTO THAT GORY PIT,

revealing the awful deliberateness of preparation, the full purpose and prospect of the future indefinite extension of such crime, did a perfect panorama of that nameless Horror unroll itself before me. For many were on the ground yesterday who told me they had passed and repassed along that road, had fed their horses and eaten their lunch at that house, and they agree in all the details of the customs of seating and serving travelers there. A picture rose

LIKE A DREARY NIGHTMARE,

and showed me poor Longcore sitting there with his head against that curtain, which was indeed the curtain of Futurity for him; showed me the stealthy hand uplifted from behind, armed with a hammer, and descending with mortal force on the unsuspecting head; showed me the paralyzed terror of the little daughter in the moment before another murderer (or murderess, for you know there were two women engaged in the work) seized the childish throat and put out fear and life together; then the trap-door lifted up, the bodies dropped in, so that, if another passenger came, or a neighbor called, they could sit and chat without unpleasantness.

If the days were long while such pale corpses lay bleeding under the floor those two women and two men worked and walked upon, one knows not. It is already a dislocation of one's faculties to conceive at all such beings as these, and quite impossible to imagine remorse in a dearth of moral sense that would make remorse an incongruity. But night comes after every day, long or short, and then a hole is dug under the apple-tree, the father stripped of his outer-clothing and put in, the poor little girl thrown upon his body (some conjecture, indeed, that

SHE WAS BURIED ALIVE,

since she bears no mark of violence), the grave filled, and the earth raked about and made to look like the circumjacent ground. Some of the graves were very narrow, only allowing the body to lie upon its side, and the first grave was dug like a well, and the corpse thrust in standing, or, rather, squatting.

The bodies, so far as identified, are those of York, McCrowdy, Brown, McKenzie, Longcore and child, Callan, and one not yet recognized.

I need not tell you that the whole country-side is

CONVULSED WITH HORROR AND INDIGNATION,

and burns with a flame of revenge that can only be quenched with blood. The atrociousness of the criminals is magnified by the fact that they paid so lightly and willingly the price of assassination for the prospect of trifling gains; for, beyond the sale of the horses, they realized very little pecuniarily, none of the murdered men having much money with them, though two (one of them Dr. York) had expected to carry some hundreds of dollars, and this fact may have become known. What guided them in their choice of victims, no one knows. Many escaped who would have been more profitable prey than any they took, though the former were usually merchants traveling in company with others, or by public conveyances.

THAT CONFEDERATES FROM A DISTANCE

co-operated with them is put beyond a reasonable doubt by the necessity of help in disposing of the horses and vehicles which were the principal wages of their iniquity. Suspicion has fallen on many neighbors; so far without much evidence, except that near neighbors should have known and proclaimed the fact that the Benders had fled, leaving everything behind them, even to the pig in the pen and the calf tied up to starve. The dead calf lay there yesterday, with rope still round its neck, and forming a horrible realistic touch in the sickening picture. One man—another German—was, on account of his contiguity, so strongly suspected of complicity, that

HE WAS HUNG TEMPORARILY,

in order to terrify him into confession; but he confessed nothing, save that a man had been once robbed in his house, and asseverated his innocence of murder, or of misprision. Yesterday, however, when I spoke to him about it, he told me he had only confessed—Topsy-like—because he saw the crowd would not be appeased without some admission of guilt.

THE BENDER FAMILY

left their own team and wagon at the station (Thayer) where they took the cars, and the horses stood there tied for two days before the town authorities took charge of them, the incident causing at the time much conjecture and fear that the owner of the team had been a victim of foul play. Col. Peckham, one of our most able attorneys, is on the track of the fugitives, and there is little doubt as to their speedy discovery and arrest.

THIS PART OF SOUTHERN KANSAS

is remarkable, not only for its fertility, and beauty, and promise, but also as being settled—particularly Montgomery County—by a class of people capable, through their culture and refinement, of adorning much older and more pretentious regions. Independence is, in this respect, almost an anomaly, and I have been astonished to find a town so new possessing so few of the traditional characteristics of pioneer places. This will help your readers to understand what kind of feeling is excited by such an unexampled tragedy in an adjoining county.

ARRESTS.

LATER.—A dispatch has come for the Sheriff to go immediately to Parsons to make some arrests. You will know the names of the suspected before this letter reaches you. C. G. M.

LATER STILL.—Sixteen arrests have been made.

An Interview with Detective Beers.

From the St. Louis Times, May 11.

Through special dispatches the readers of the *Times* have already gained some idea of the atrocious murders recently perpetrated by the Bender family, near Cherryvale, in Southeast Kansas. It is now known that the Bender family fled in this direction. A detective, Mr. Thomas Beers, of Independence, Kan., who has done more than any one else to ferret out the mystery, arrived yesterday morning, having traced the Benders to St. Louis. A *Times* reporter called upon Mr. Beers during the day and obtained the inside history and full particulars of the Benders' bloody career.

For several months different persons have been disappearing very mysteriously on the route between Independence and Osage Mission. Nearly a dozen people had suddenly dropped out of sight in this way, and the matter was exciting a great deal of talk throughout southeast Kansas.

About a month ago, Dr. William A. York, a brother of Senator York, who exposed the machinations of Pomeroy, disappeared in the same way, and efforts to find him were in vain. Dr. York lived in Fort Scott and had gone out on a collecting tour, riding a valuable roadster. He finally rode down to Independence and visited his father, then he started home, passing along the treacherous route to Osage Mission, and nothing more was ever seen of him.

The York family is one of considerable influence in that part of Kansas, and the affair caused great excitement. The other disappearances were recalled to memory and the people began to talk of the existence of a gang of murderers and robbers somewhere between the mission and Independence.

On the route between these places is a dismal stretch of prairie, sparsely settled. Two of the landmarks of this prairie are Drum Creek and Big Hill. Midway between them lived the Bender family, consisting of the old man and the old woman, a young man who passed as a son of Bender, and a young woman who passed as the daughter of the old woman. The young people passed as married, although the younger Mrs. Bender bore a very slippery character on the point of morality.

Bender had a frame house of several rooms, which he had built upon a claim. He professed to keep a grocery in the front room of the house, and an eating-room for travelers. The place was considered a kind of half-way stopping-place. The house stood in the midst of a prairie, with nothing to break the view for a mile around.

The younger Mrs. Bender professed to be a spiritual medium, and held occasional seances. She also had a card in one or two of the country papers, inviting calls from those who desired to have the future revealed.

About two weeks ago or more, Senator York organized a party and scoured the country far and wide to find some trace of his brother. In the course of their ride they halted at the Bender place to feed. Young Bender, when he heard of their mission, volunteered his services to aid in the search. The visit occurred on Wednesday. The younger woman also called Senator York aside and, telling of her powers, proposed to hold a seance on the next Friday night, saying that if he would come she would reveal the whereabouts of his brother.

York paid little or no attention to this, and the party soon passed on.

About two weeks ago, Mr. Thomas Beers, who has been a Kansas detective for ten years or more, was urgently requested by Senator York to take hold of the case, and he did so.

Day and night he traveled the route between Osage Mission and Independence, seeking to solve the mystery. He soon struck the trail of a desperado with whom he was acquainted. The man had served several times in the Penitentiary, and there was nothing to show that he had reformed. Beers found that this man was traveling back and forth between the Mission and Independence, and he shadowed him closely. Wherever the man stopped Beers waited and learned his conversation. He found that the villain was talking freely about mysterious disappearances.

At one place he told a woman about the murder of a little girl 7 or 8 years old, and when the horrified listener exclaimed, "How could they do it?" he exclaimed, "Why, they strangled her." This was told to Beers, and he knew he had a clue.

At another place the disappearance of York was the topic, and the man confidentially said they would never find York, for he had been burned in a cornfield and the ground had been ploughed over.

Beers heard this, too, and some other things. Then he learned that the Benders had suddenly disappeared, and he began to see light. He went back to Independence, told York his suspicions, asked him to go with him in order to identify anything that might be found, which had belonged to his brother. York put but little confidence in the detective's suspicions, and sent a younger brother with him.

Beers went from Independence to Cherryvale by rail, and then taking a wagon rode out to the Bender claim, a few miles off. The place had been deserted hastily, but there were plain evidences that great efforts had been made to burn clothing, pieces of harness, and papers. There was a small stock of groceries in the front room. Between this and the next room only the joists had been put up, and a sheet was hung upon these for a screen.

The Benders had gone, apparently taking nothing but a little wearing apparel with them. As they searched the house, Beers told young York to keep a sharp lookout for anything which might have been his brother's. He did so, and before they had gone far he picked up a piece of his brother's bridle.

Then the search began in earnest. In groping about in the room back of the grocery Beers found a little trap-door and raised it. There came up a sickening stench, peculiar to decomposing human remains. Almost nauseated, Beers and his little posse examined the place. The trap opened into a pit about six feet deep, and this had a passage opening out under the foundations. They made a careful examination of the pit, and found the soil saturated with what was plainly human gore. Back of the house was a piece of ground, perhaps an acre and a half in extent, which had been broken up and apparently recently plowed.

Beers subsequently learned that Bender had ploughed this ground over the day after Senator York and his friends had been there on their search.

The detective at once began the examination of this ground, and, taking young York with him, started diagonally for the southwest corner, intending to begin a systematic search, looking carefully for any appearance of subsoil or disturbance.

A few rods from the corner Beers stopped and looked about him. Young York, who was on his right, a few feet from him, turned and came toward him. Glancing down, Beers saw between them a little depression, and some appearance of subsoil. Both noticed it, and the detective said: "There's something here, York; go and get a wagon rod." York complied, and soon returned. Beers took the rod and gradually pushed it down until it struck hard ground just as it reached the ring. Then drawing it out he found that he had plunged the iron into what appeared to be human remains.

The others, who had in the meantime been rummaging the house, were summoned, and digging was commenced. About four feet below the surface they came upon a body partially decomposed, and lying face downwards. Then they stopped the disinterring and began to dig down a trench two feet wide on one side of the grave, toward which the face was turned a little.

While they were thus employed a party arrived from Cherryvale having gained an inkling of what was going on. Among the new-comers was a doctor who had been sent out by Senator York.

The trench was lowered below the level of the bottom of the grave and the earth dug away carefully from the face and head of the body. Then the detective, seeing that from the condition of the corpse the utmost care would be necessary in order to insure recognition, told the doctor he must detach the head from the trunk. It was done, and having been carefully cleaned, was lifted out and placed on a sheet brought from the house. The countenance was exposed to view and in an instant the features of Dr. York were recognized.

Some of the men there sat down and cried like children, others turned away sickened, while with others the sight only nerved them to continue the search.

While the detective was telling this heart-sickening story to the *Times* reporter, he would stop as he came to this horrible scene, at the finding of Dr. York's body, and seem to forget the present and go back, in his agitation, to that terrible morning of the 5th of May.

The work went on and other bodies were found, until, in all, nine had been unearthed when Beers left. In every case, except that of the little girl, the skull was broken in the back of the head.

The detective is of the opinion that the murders were done in the following manner:

The parties either came or were enticed to the house where the young woman engaged them in conversation, for she had the reputation in all that part of the county of being a good talker. Then one of the men would strike the visitor on the back of the head, felling him to the floor, when the other would strike him with a heavier sledge-like instrument. Then it would be but the work of an instant to drag the victim to the trap and cut his throat. In every case, except that of the child, these terrible wounds were found in the back of the head, and the throats were gashed from ear to ear. Two hammers were found in the house, which had evidently been used in the manner described.

There was also something very peculiar about the manner of burial. The graves were all from three to five feet deep. The bodies were straightened out with the right hand drawn up and laid flat upon the right breast. The left arm and hand were stretched straight beside the body. This Mr. Beers informed the reporter has been a pass sign between a large gang of cut-throats and horse-thieves working along the route from the mission to Independence.

The news of the finding of York's body spread like wildfire, and before night scores of men had flocked to the place to aid in the search. Among them came a German, wholly innocent of wrong, but because he happened to be of the same nationality as the Benders, the crowd strung him up three times to make him confess, and finally desisted upon Beers' declaration that the man was innocent.

About a year ago there was another member of the Bender family, a young man, but he all at once disappeared. The supposition is that, in attempting to dispose of some victim, this Bender was either killed or mortally wounded, and then secretly buried.

Of the bodies found thus far nearly all have been missed since last October. H. Lonchor, one of the victims, was a farmer in Howard County. He sold out his claim, and, taking his little girl 8 years old, he started for Iowa with his team. The last known of him was when he camped on Drum Creek. He could be traced no farther, and the finding of his body in Bender's field with the remains of the child a little way off, solved the mystery. A day or two after Longchor was lost, his team was found about sixteen miles south of the Bender place. It had evidently been driven there in great haste and abandoned. At several points on the line between the Bender place and the spot where the team was found, several persons were told of seeing the team go past at a furious rate, and on this line were found, at intervals, the end-board of Longchor's wagon and his guns, which had fallen out in the hasty drive.

The Benders talked boldly about this disappearance, and insinuated that the man must have been shot down on Drum Creek.

W. F. McCarthy, another of the victims, was a Howard County farmer. He was formerly in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Infantry. He had had a long dispute about his claim with a man who belonged to the Bender gang. The latter had taken him away to have a settlement, and he was never seen afterward till his body was unearthed. The supposition is that he was enticed to Bender's, and murdered in the same manner as the others.

B. F. McKenzie was a farmer from Ohio, who was looking about for lands. He had $6,000 or $7,000 and disappeared as mysteriously as the others. His body was found also.

Another man named Boyle, who started from Independence to Mission with $700 in his possession was found also.

Two others were identified, but the rest of the bodies were not recognizable.

Nearly all of the victims had teams or saddle-horses. In two instances the wagons were found on the prairie, and in one instance a horse which had been peculiarly marked was left with the wagon.

In the other cases the horses were run off by some members of the gang, and disappeared as mysteriously as their owners. Dr. York, when he disappeared, had with him a very fleet and valuable roadster.

It seems that after the visit of Senator York and his party, the Benders took the alarm. The next morning the old man plowed the field, and shortly afterwards they hitched up and drove to Thayer, a station on the Gulf road, 20 or 25 miles away where they were not known, arriving there in time to take a night train. It seems that they stopped a little way out of town, unharnessed the horses, and tied them to the wagon. Then leaving the dog with the team, they went to the depot and left.

The team remained out of town two or three days, no one knowing to whom it belonged. Finally, the Town Marshal went out and brought it in.

A day or two after that some country people were in town, and one of them noticing the dog which had been left with the team, exclaimed: "Why, there's old Bender's dog!"

This led to some explanations, and the team was readily identified. This led to a visit to the Bender place, and then it was discovered that the whole family had departed. This was just before or about the time that the detective made his visit to the claim.

As soon as the bodies were unearthed, Beers entered upon his search for the criminals. He found that the Benders were co-operating with a band of thieves, and just before he left Kansas, had sworn out warrants for the arrests of twenty-two parties, many of them professedly farmers, holding claims in Southern Kansas.

Beers himself has assumed the difficult task of hunting down the four members of the Bender family. He succeeded in tracing them until they left the State, and then had an interview with the Governor of Kansas, who authorized him to go ahead and hunt down the murderers regardless of expense.

With this understanding he started and arrived in St. Louis yesterday, having followed a clear trail to this place.

The Benders left Kansas with about $10,000, and Beers thinks that they have gone straight to the seaboard with the intention of hiding across the ocean.

He will follow as fast as the trail can be picked up. Chief McDonough will render every assistance possible. Information has been received already of parties here who have told more about the murders than they ought to know as innocent people.

Detective Beers says the people of Southern Kansas are terribly excited over the discoveries, and it would be a difficult task to keep the Benders out of the hands of a mob if they should be taken back now.

The claim upon which the bodies were found, he says, is being visited by hundreds and thousands, who come from many miles. The lot was carefully and deeply plowed over before all the bodies were found, and it is not known yet but that there may be other victims buried near the bloody home of the Benders.

Beers is almost worn out with the terrible strain he has been under for two weeks, and when visited yesterday by the *Times* reporter, was trying to recuperate a little. He will set to work this morning in full earnest.

Women and the Centennial Celebration.

The women of Philadelphia have formed an association for the purpose of introducing the feminine element into the management and development of the Centennial Celebration in that city. Their plan, as we understand it, is that the woman of Philadelphia shall take $3,000,000 worth of stock, and then appeal to their sisters through the country to come up to the work with the same good will and energy. To effect this they have appointed committees and sub-committees, who are thoroughly canvassing the City of Brotherly Love, through every street and alley, in order that the "women of wealth and women who gain their living by their own handiwork may stand together in this undertaking." Women desirous of inaugurating similar associations throughout the country can receive full information by addressing Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, President of Women's Centennial Executive Committee, No. 904 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

CHASE.

The Record of the Late Chief Justice.

His Character, Political Relations, and Presidential Aspirations.

His Carriage and Mode, Home and Family, Fortune and Fame.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1873.

Another niche is filled in the bridge which carried the Republic over the bursting dam of Slavery. Chase, the financier of emancipation, has followed his colleagues, the War-Minister and the Minister of State. Lincoln's statue, already old enough to lose the newness of the bronze, and wear the dark, rich hue of imperishable metal, receives with a melancholy smile each new arrival. The last of the very greatest has now passed on. It is humiliating to know that this is so; that the generation we have entered up is altogether a new one; and that the War itself is not a dead issue to this day. In the North we have not recovered from its corruptions, nor in the South from its chaos. But time and years will prevail.

THE CLOUD BEFORE THE FALL.

Chief Justice Chase, like Stanton and Seward, lived to feel the comparative loss of power, and to see the sceptre grow almost barren in his gripe. Possessors at one time of power almost unqualified, these men yielded office not wholly by volition, and saw with trouble the homage of multitudes grow less and less, until they felt themselves almost distributed back amongst the mere constituents of later reputations. This is the ache of life,—to see the editorial leader on oneself dwindle to a paragraph, and the paragraph finally wear a tooth, and at last silence, worst of all. Men without career know nothing of this. It is the sweetness of private duty to be thus compensated for never having known the enjoyment of command. I think the current estimate of Mr. Chase to have been the true one: that he was ambitious, not satisfied to be an interpreter of statutes merely, and not wholly consoled at the head of the Bench. But the current estimate which would confound Mr. Chase's ambition with the base discontent of a politician, is gross as the commentary of pot-houses. He felt his capacity and natural superiority for the highest office, to accomplish the most harmonious influence. Other men, as well, interpreted his admixture of lofty qualities to be be destined for no less command, and predicted for his Administration, should he even reach it, a time of renaissance, mental elevation, and statesmanship.

HIS CHARACTER.

The grades of public life he had ascended with an equal step, and composed front, and stature rising with the prospect. He indulged in no tricks of surprise nor sensation.

His life contains no catch-phrases. His illustrations were seldom apt, to nestle awhile in the ear, and buzz themselves to satiety there; but they took the proportions of mind and rose a little short of poesy. The forces which raised him never made him their instrument for subsequent ends, and hence there is a consistency in his life which will give him no uncertain portrait. Like Mr. Sumner and Mr. Trumbull, he possessed personal character sufficient to compel unknown coalitions in politics, and the influence with which he led men may take the name of Enlightenment. He was a preacher of the Gospel of Justice, Mercy, and Righteousness, as truly as if his uncle, Bishop Chase, had ordained him; and marble is the material of which to make his monument, for there is a trail of whiteness left behind him. That he wished to be President, was no offense against order, morals, or example. The mother's law to her child, the height of human usefulness she points out, is the American Chief Magistracy, honorably deserved and attained. No less is it the table-land of the man of affairs; for none can look toward it from any of the meaner passes and depths of career. Chase was suspected of desiring it because he was fit for it. His qualifications were his accusation.

HIS COMPETITION FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

He never had accusers, in reality, who were not place-servers, and such as would rather live in the ignominious ease of present domination than be detached, vigilant and individual citizens. Within the Republican party, in Mr. Lincoln's first term, there were few men of the first rank who gave a tame acquiescence to the necessity of his renomination. Henry Winter Davis, Oliver P. Morton, even Ben Wade, were accused of being restive, and believing that affairs hung too loosely. It was no better in the Cabinets of Washington, Adams, Madison, Monroe, or Tyler. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, in his late eulogy on Seward, made the point that his distinctive sacrifice in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet was in voluntary harikari, abandoning competition for the succession to which, says Mr. Adams, he had all the rights of qualification. But Mr. Seward abandoned the Presidency because he knew that he had no more prospects, and he was at the head of the Cabinet already. Mr. Chase had not yet made the essay. And, if Mr. Lincoln made Mr. Chase Chief Justice, as some declare, "to shelve him" for the Presidency, he acknowledged his formidable quality, and was himself a politician in this act of strategy. If he appointed Mr. Chase Chief Justice in acknowledgment of his desert, the fame of the latter is no less secure. To have received the highest office in Mr. Lincoln's gift, and with it the public impression that he might else have taken the Presidency, exhausts the scale of appreciation. The Presidency itself, under the conditions of the nominating convention, would be no such test of fitness.

CHIEF JUSTICES AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The manner, and time, and public talk about Gov. Chase's nomination to the Supreme Bench satisfied neither himself nor the period that he had ended his active career there. Public conviction in this country will not accept anything short of the grave as the final retirement of necessary men. There is a selfish class in our society which is too indifferent to vote and too rich to take office; but the Presidency is not to be dishonored even by a Chief Justice, if election and duty point that way. For that pinnacle, on the level with the seats of Kings, the General tears off his triple stars and the priest his vestment. John Marshall, and John Jay, and Roger Taney kept out of politics because politics, after they became Chief Justices, let them alone. Marshall and Taney never ceased to dwell on the line of public affairs, and from the Bench contemplated the coordinate parts of the Government with the interest of old times. Justice Davis, the trusted friend of Mr. Lincoln, also heard the Macedonian cry of "Come down and help us!" and, like the youthful Samuel, he answered: "Lord, here am I!" The fact is, that, if Justices are to be kept vestal from politics, they must be vestal when set upon the Bench. To make a man Chief Justice from a political motive is to do the man an injury, and make the Bench a mere switch or sideling for another candidate to be run by.

CHASE'S OPPORTUNITY AND OURS.

The association of the Chief Justice with parties after 1866 grew out of the needs of the times. It was a period when a Chief Justice might wish, for his country's sake, to resume active Magistracy, and recover the Republic from the chaos of opinion, and the mutual selfishness of sections and parties. His office was itself a qualification for this task. The Impeachment trial of an opinionated President by a Senate already in the secondary stage of that corruption which was soon to break out in public view, brought Justice Chase down from the Bench to preside over the pageant. The spectacle was prolonged, and the moral lesson of it discouraging. The man who was to succeed to the Presidency, if Mr. Johnson should be convicted, voted every time as a Senator for the accomplishment of both ends, and he proved to be the same who, in 1860, led a little bilious faction to Chicago to put the Ohio delegation against Mr. Chase. Mr. Wade and his outsiders spent all the time they had to dispose of when not distributing the patronage they expected to get, in denouncing the Chief Justice in such papers as Forney's *Chronicle*, Fulton's Custom-House *American*, Young's *Tribune*, et al. The failure of that trial they imputed to the Chief Justice. And, ever since, they have kept up a little chirping and wagging of heads, which will now probably break out in their obituary fulminations.

But, if the country had taken the man on the Bench in 1868, instead of the man at the head of the army, the sins of carpet-bagging and Ku-Klux never would have been enacted. The Executive countenance would have been turned from adventurers and men of low degree, and the public patronage would been given to persons who could have renationalized sentiment in the South, and spiritualized it in the North. Those habits of attention, devotion, surveillance, and organization, by which he made the Barren Treasury grow faster than war could exhaust it, and left his two terms of administration in Ohio in most admirable recollection by men of every party, were needed at the close of Johnson's Administration, and he believed that he could accomplish the task. Amidst all the innuendo and fusilade poured upon him by editorial brokers, not one authority ever expressed the opinion that he would not make a capable President. He was never called to an account on the score of his qualifications or his purity. Secretary of the Treasury, he never took a gift. No kin of his took an office. The reason was, that he had breeding and the breath of honor.

HIS CARRIAGE AND MODE.

He was a man of finer nature than has been seen in Washington politics in the present period. His nature was wholly Republican, but it was the Republicanism of good manners, which raised the surrounding level without depressing the spirits of any. To be his guest was to feel a higher respect for oneself. He did not labor upon his private auditors, and was not brilliant in speech or reminiscence; but he had a faculty of humor, quiet and twinkling, and a breadth of nature which began impressively and grew by acquaintance. The great art of encouragement, by which, as generous men grow older, they stand like cathedrals, all buttressed round with younger men, Mr. Chase possessed almost to a fault. He was of use to others more than they could return it. The great fortunes made by the patronage of the Treasury stood aloof, fearful of being asked to labor amongst his friends; and there was a time when some who had derived income and opportunity from his Judicial fondness hastened to declare for the regular ticket in advance, lest their obligation might be to their prejudice. These Gov. Chase let pass like Aristides when he wrote his own sentence of banishment upon the voter's shell. But familiarity he knew how to arrest, and he could rebuke with a look that was Washingtonian.

RELATIONS TO PARTIES.

In his moral relations to politics, society, and the Bar, he was orthodox, submissive, and reciprocal. His origin was good, but dependent; yet he never ate the bread of dependence, but, with New Hampshire frugality, made his way quietly from college to school-teaching, and, in the vestibule of the law, waiting for clients, he became an author in the law. When his profession developed and made him a citizen held in neighborly esteem, he planted himself upon the highest ground of human usefulness, and became an interpreter of the law in the interests of humanity. He did not drift with the tide to easy honors, but led the choice spirits and the awakening conscience of the country, irrespective of party lines. He never aspired to be the creature of any party, and made no profession of party loyalty at any time. That organization which would yield the most to Freedom and Progress suited him well, and at least four parties have paid his talents and ideas the meed of support. On whom were so many diplomas ever bestowed by public parties? He was not only in the right with two or three, but in the might with two or three. The Presidency might have been his, at the hands of the Democracy, in 1852. Had he held the banks to personal allegiance, he never would have made his legal-tender decision.

HOME AND FAMILY.

The residence of the Chief Justice has latterly been an old country-seat on the hills at the head of Tiber Creek, about 3 miles north of the City of Washington,—a roomy, oblong, plain brick dwelling, painted pea green, and surrounded by steep heights and woodlands. I drove out there a week ago, and found a quietness prevailing which should be melancholy to young people in this backward spring. Near at hand, a gipsy camp was pitched in the woods, and the usual accompaniments of wild dogs, horses, and children surrounded it. A short distance from the house, a cluster of modern cemeteries were assembled on the road, in one of which was the tomb of the late Amos Kendall. Here Chief Justice Chase has passed a year of less of recuperation, work, companionship, and doubtless apprehensions of the short remainder of days. There is a turn in the strength of men of affairs which takes them unawares and hastens decay. He was warned about three years ago that his time was short, and, since that slight stroke of paralysis, his hair has fallen out, his face grown long and thinner, and his eyes have grown dimmer and of diffused light. A sturdy man he used to be, with a solid, farmer-like carriage, and the portraits on the greenbacks of his splendid head, large, collected expression, and folded arms, all massive and imposing, little resembled the oldest figure of late on the Bench, wearing out the hours of duty there listening to close arguments, and going home to labor on tasks which must meet the criticism of the country.

FORTUNES AND FAME.

His worldly fortunes have been goodly, but not great. His daughters were happily married, and have not needed his bounty, and they have given him the wealth of their pride and affection. Perhaps the prize of higher honors was not less desirable for their sakes. Both of these ladies inherit their father's mental disposition. Mrs. Sprague has probably been the most perfect social product of the period of the Republican party in Washington,—naive, elegant, engaging, and spirited; and Mrs. Hoyt, with less scope of influence, has been no less dear to her father, and of more definite accomplishments. Several grandchildren will preserve the blood of the Chief Justice; his memory amongst jurists will be equal to that of any man on the Supreme Bench. Courage, reconsideration, compass, original views, clearness, and grace of authorship, and labor in the law in all its departments, as critic, compiler, law-giver, and expounder: these will enrol him high in his profession, so that no antiquary need be called to discover him. As Theodore Parker said, twenty years ago: "In the greatest question of the age, the question of Human Rights, as champions of mankind there will appear Adams, Giddings, *Chase*, Palfrey, Mann, Hale, Seward, Rantoul, and Sumner." To this it may be added that, when the question of Human Rights was done, Mr. Chase was one of the first and few who believed that rehabilitation and magnanimity were better than the mere stiffening up of parties on old issues and antagonisms,—better than the cowardly riot of plunder which we have permitted in the South, and are in the reflex billows of in the Northern States. GATH.

The Banana Trade.

Of all the many trades in New York the banana trade is perhaps the most curious. It is in the hands of a single house, to whose energy and enterprise is due the present large importation of the fruit. Ten or twelve years ago not one-fiftieth part now consumed in the city was sent hither, and the cost of bananas was then quite out of the reach of the poorer classes. The firm which imports them is composed of three brothers, one of whom superintends their farm at Aspinwall, whence the stock is shipped. Two of the brothers conduct the business in New York. They receive consignments from Aspinwall by every steamer. The fruit is put on board without being packed, and, being in warm temperature, ripens considerably during the passage. For this reason the stocks are plucked while the fruit is yet green. This is a partially ripe condition the fruit arrives in the city. It is then taken and hung in a room artificially heated. A temperature of 75 degrees brings it to maturity in a very short time. The bananas are sorted, and those nearly ripe are, of course, placed in a cooler atmosphere. By this means the fruit can be ripened for any day's market. To-morrow's fruit is now fast becoming bright yellow, and to-morrow morning, when it is exposed for sale, it will be in perfect condition. The banana, before it finds its way to the retail purchaser, has been subjected to eight different temperatures. It is of two varieties, but the fruit differs slightly. That which is most sought after, however, is called musa paradisiaca, and the fruit of it is a little shorter, straighter, rounder, and of a more luscious flavor than the other.

Mercury in the Human System.

Prof. Hyatt delivered a lecture on mercury in Vienna recently, when he exhibited the leg bone of a man whose death had undoubtedly been hastened by mercury. On striking the bone heavily upon the table, out fell thousands of little glittering globules of mercury—bright metallic mercury—which rolled about upon the black surface before him, collecting here and there into drops. This mercury had been absorbed during life, and undermined the man's system, and proved fatal to him. The mortality among those who work in mines of quicksilver, or in the works where it is reduced, is known to be frightful. In the celebrated mines of Idria, the men work alternately one month in the mines and one in the smelting-house. But notwithstanding this, it appears that of the hundreds employed there, one-fourth become salivated.

—The first thing a little girl, 11 years old, whose mother was shot by her father in Malden, Mass., last week, did, was to take up the gun which the murderer had thrown down, and cut a notch in the stock, so that she might identify it when called on to testify.

THE JUBILEE.

Movement Among the Chicago Hotel Men—Their Pledge as to Prices During Gala Week.

What the Press Abroad Say of Our Jubilee.

Comments of the Eastern and Western Press on the Great Concerts.

In common with all our business men, the hotel interest of Chicago are taking warmly hold of the matter of extensive preparations for our friends from abroad during Jubilee week, the entire period of which, from Tuesday night to Saturday night, is to be filled with festivities and rejoicings commemorative of our "Great Rebuilding." The central feature of two days' mammoth concerts, led by Gilmore, in the magnificent new passenger house, surrendered to our citizens for such a purpose, will be only a portion of what we shall have to show our visitors, the greatest marvel of all being our rebuilt city. Thousands on thousands will flock hither, and we must be ready for them. There is a movement for a large Citizens' Committee of Reception, to be announced in a few days. Our people must and will throw open their doors, and exercise boundless hospitality. Let every hotel and boarding-house be put in immediate preparation, and all whose business it is to provide and cater be ready for large orders. The people are coming.

The movement among the hotel men of Chicago is in the right direction. The following is the pledge universally signed yesterday by the hotel proprietors, as far as seen:

The undersigned, hotel-proprietors of Chicago, agree that, during the period of the Jubilee, the first week in June, we will charge only our regular per diem rates, as appended. (Signed.)

Grand Pacific. Gage Bros. & Rice. $4.50.
Sherman House, Randolph street. C. S. Munson, manager. $4.50.
Gardner House, Michigan avenue. Gardner & Gould. $4.50.
Grand Central Hotel, Michigan avenue. $4 per day. U. S. Munson, Clark & Co., proprietors.
Orient Hotel, State street. $3 per day. Grant & Cudney, proprietors.
Matteson House, Wabash avenue. $3 per day. Robert Hill, proprietor.
Adams' Hotel, Clark street. $3 per day.
Kline's Hotel, corner Lake and Clark streets. $3 per day. Joseph Kline, proprietor.
Clarendon House, North Clark street. $3 per day. L. A. White, proprietor.
Maulton House, corner Kinzie and North Market streets. $3 per day.
Barnes House, corner Randolph and Canal. $3 per day. W. K. Swallow, proprietor.
West Side Briggs House. $3 per day. B. H. Skinner, manager.
Gault House, Madison street. $3 per day. Henry Weaver, clerk.
Continental Hotel, State street. $2.50 per day. Benjamin N. Anderson, proprietor.
Wood's Hotel, State street. $2.50 per day. Enoch Wood, proprietor.
Clifton House, corner Washington and Halsted. $2.50 per day. W. C. Massey, manager.
Central Hotel, Market street. $2.50 per day. Thomas Kendrick & Co., proprietors.
Ogden House, corner Franklin and Washington streets. $2.50 per day. Todd & Snow, proprietors.
Conley's St. Charles Hotel, Clark street, European plan. Philip Conley, proprietor.
Burke's European Hotel, Madison street.
Anderson's European Hotel. Anderson Bros.
Johnstone House, West Madison street. $2 per day.
Parker House, Madison street. $3 per day. S. Clarke Robb, proprietor.
Kuhns' European Hotel, Dearborn street, adjoining Ba[?]ne Building.
Everett House, Madison street, European plan. A. Burkel, proprietor.
Woodruff Hotel, Wabash avenue and Twenty-first street. S. J. W. Boardman. $4.
Avenue House, Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street. $3.
Ulrich House, State street. R. Hagenbush. $2.
Transit House, Stock Yards. Sherman & Tucker. $2.50.

To the list are to be added the Bigelow House, St. Juliens, the elegant St. Carloines Court (European), Bishop Court House, Union Park House, and the fine and accessible suburban hotels at Hyde Park, South Chicago, Riverside, Maywood, Norwood Park, Lake View, Highland Park, Lake Forest, and other points, which must not be left out of the account of the available hotel accommodations of the city.

The Coliseum of Music to which the great passenger house is to be immediately transformed will be put immediately in the hands of the contractors, and in readiness for rehearsals next week.

The musical people are in a ferment of excitement, and George W. Lyon, the Musical Superintendent, is up to his eyes in business preparatory to the programmes soon to be announced.

From the Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.

THE CHICAGO BUILDERS.

When, in October, 1871, the largest and much the wealthiest portion of Chicago went down in flame, the people of the Northwest went by tens of thousands to see the great desolation. A little more than eighteen months have elapsed, and Chicago is prepared to take her place in the race for supremacy with the foremost cities west of New York. Her business portion is built more substantially and more elegantly than are the business houses of New York, London, or Paris. And the extent of the building which has been accomplished in eighteen months is marvelous. The story of the Chicago builders will be read a thousand years hence with wonder and admiration. And now that she has provided all the facilities for receiving and forwarding all the products of the West and supplies from the East, her citizens are about to issue an invitation to the people of the Northwest to visit them, see what they have accomplished, and rejoice with them over Chicago resurrected from the great fire. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and Chicago & Rock Island, and the Pacific Railroad Companies have just completed the largest railroad depot in the West. This building is to be seated so that it will accommodate 40,000 people; and in it, with an orchestra and chorus of 800 performers, the famous Gilmore, of Boston, is to give mammoth concerts on Thursday and Friday, June 5 and 6, the whole to conclude with a grand Jubilee ball on Friday evening, June 6, at the Pacific Hotel. We heartily join in the congratulations that will go up from every corner of the country to Chicago upon the occasion of her celebration.

From the Buffalo Express.

Chicago has felt all along that it was a great mistake that the World's Jubilee (Gilmore's patent) didn't come off on the shores of Lake Michigan. But now that Cincinnati is pretending to have a musical festival and is putting on airs about it, she is bound to have a jubilee or die. She has put a big railroad depot at Gilmore's disposal, and has requested him to turn out a first-class festival in four weeks. The depot will hold 40,000 people. The size of the audience is, of course, the chief consideration in these monster concerts, and Chicago thinks 40,000 will do to begin on. It isn't quite up to the Coliseum standard at Boston, but we are expected to remember that in 1830 there was only a block-house and a few half-breeds on the site now covered by this vigorous young city. The Boston Post says: "They only expect an audience of 40,000 people at the opening of the Chicago Jubilee. If that is all, Gilmore had better come home."

From the Toledo Blade.

Our Chicago friends are preparing for a grand entertainment of their friends, hosts of whom will seek the first favorable opportunity for seeing the reclaimed city. It is proposed to give three grand Jubilee Concerts, under the direction of Mr. Gilmore, of Boston. For this purpose, the magnificent passenger-house of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads is being suitably decorated, the Committee of Arrangements having obtained the use of it for this occasion. It will seat about 40,000 people. The Jubilee will take place on June 5 and 6, to close with a grand opening ball at the Pacific Hotel. As Chicago never does anything by the halves, no guarantee is needed to assure the public that this will be the most grand musical entertainment ever given at the West.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

If a desire to commit suicide is the result of an unhappy mind, we shall soon have no unhappy men among us. A day without suicide has become a rare thing. Yesterday added one more to the list. His name was Andrew F. Berggrand, of No. 157 North Green street, who cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor. Berggrund was a Norwegian, and came to Chicago some time before the fire. He was a tailor, and a good workman, and, being of steady habits, soon acquired a home, consisting of a neat house on leased ground on the North Side. But the fire came, and in the morning his home was burned. Shortly after that he was prostrated by a tumor in his left side, and was sick for some months. From this he never recovered, and his wife has furnished their food and raiment. This seemed to depress him very much, although his wife, who is a hardy, stout woman, often told him not to be distressed, that she was able and willing to do all she could. Yesterday morning she went out to wash. About noon she returned to prepare the dinner, and found the door of their bed-room locked on the inside. She went round the house and looked in at the window, and was horrified at seeing her husband, lying on the floor by the bed, in a pool of blood, which flowed from a ragged gash on his neck. The door was burst open, but it was too late, the unhappy man was cold and motionless. Deputy Coroner Pilgrim held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at which a verdict of suicide was rendered. Deceased had no children.

BRADY'S CRIME.

Full Particulars of His Attempt to Murder Annie Keenan.

The account of the shooting of Annie Keenan by John Brady, published in yesterday's papers, was somewhat incorrect, and, as injustice was done the young lady, her father desires that the facts be stated without embellishment. The young man who shot Miss Keenan had been visiting her for some time, but had never exacted a promise of marriage from her. He "confessed his love" several times, but she told him she did not like him, and would not become his wife. The "rival"—he was not, in fact, a suitor at all—is Thomas Buckley. He is in the grocery business with his brother, and supplied the Keenans with soap, sugar, etc., frequently delivering the articles himself. He became acquainted with the family gradually, and, when at leisure, called around to have a "chat with the old woman and myself," as Mr. Keenan expressed it. He admired the two young ladies of the household, but never paid either any particular attention. Never objecting to being made useful, he would escort them whenever they desired. The walking out with Miss Annie engendered feelings of jealousy in the breast of Brady, who imagined he alone possessed the affections of the young lady, and hence it was improper for her to "keep company" with any other young man. On Sunday afternoon Buckley and Miss Annie visited her father's saloon and boarding-house on Halsted street, opposite the Transit House. About half-past 8 o'clock in the evening, in company with her sister, they started for home. Upon reaching the gate in front of the house, which is on Winter street, south of Forty-third, Brady came up. Approaching Buckley, he asked him if he desired no one but himself to "keep Annie's company." Buckley replied that "he did not; she appeared to have no objection to going with him, and he was satisfied." Brady then addressed Miss Annie, telling her she must go with him (Brady), and no one else. The young lady was naturally indignant at the idea of being restricted to one admirer, and he certainly not an unexceptionable one, when there were so many fine young men in the neighborhood. Stepping up to the gate, she remarked, "No, I shall not. I will not promise to go only with you. I am my own mistress, and propose doing what I want to." Brady then asked if she would take a walk with him, adding that he had something to say to her. She declined, because it was too late; remarking that if he had anything to tell her he should come into the parlor. Opening the gate, she bid Buckley good night, and ascended the steps and put her hand on the door-knob. Just then Brady drew a revolver from his pocket and fired two shots. Buckley leaned up against the fence, and Miss Annie's sister thought he was shot. Without saying good-bye, Brady walked off, and, as subsequently appeared, went to his sister's house, which is about half a block distant. The first shot fired did no injury, the ball entering the weather-boarding of the house about two feet from where Miss Annie stood. The second ball lodged in Miss Annie's back, near the shoulder-blade. She was conscious of having been wounded, but, unlike women generally, did not scream. Entering the house without difficulty, she went into the parlor and told her mother, who was sitting near the table reading, that she was shot. Then ensued a scene which is familiar to all newspaper readers, the details of which need not be given. Dr. Teachout was summoned at once, and examined the wound, but the excitement consequent upon the anxiety manifested for her safety had so prostrated Miss Annie that he deemed it best to defer probing for the bullet. From his examination he felt justified in giving an opinion that she was not dangerously injured. The ball struck the shoulder-blade and glanced, running under the skin and becoming imbedded in the right side of the neck. Although really a flesh wound, the shock to the nervous system may retard her recovery for weeks. Scarcely anything has been heard of Brady since he attempted to kill Miss Annie. It is known that he told his sister what he had done, and that he felt "sorry." It is doubtful if he adheres to his expressed determination to give himself up. Mr. Keenan, father of Miss Annie, always entertained a high opinion of Brady, and the other members of the family said he was "a good, modest boy," not addicted to drink, and that hitherto his reputation had been excellent.

SUBURBAN.

HIGHLAND PARK.

The negotiations that have been pending for some time between the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company and the Highland Park Building Company, for the erection of a new passenger depot have been closed. The cost of erection is to be borne jointly. The building is to be a Gothic structure, 2 stories in height, with dimensions 60x30 feet. The location chosen is on the east side of the track, not far distant from the present depot. The cost of building will be $45,000, and it is to be finished on the 4th of July. When this substantial and handsome building is completed, fitted up as it will be with all modern conveniences for the comfort of passengers, Highland Park can boast of the finest depot on the Milwaukee Division. The new hotel will soon be opened for the reception of guests, and will, without doubt, be speedily filled by those who desire a pleasant summer home removed from the dust and noise of the city.

PARK RIDGE.

This suburb may be found on all the old maps as "Brickton," but its growth and advancement under the latter name being only remarkable for its slowness, it deliberately assumed the more poetic and pleasing name that it now bears, and with it has been manifested new life and energy. Leonard Hodges, in company with other gentlemen, has put some fifty or more teams and a large force of men to work in opening up streets, and grading, and making other public improvements. Several thousand trees will be planted, and new buildings are in process of erection. The manufacture of brick and pottery employs a large force of men, and affords a safe investment for capital. The Park Ridge Literary Society will meet next Saturday evening. The literary exercises and sociables will take place as usual.

EVANSTON.

The Board of Trustees will meet to-night, at the office of the Village Clerk. The Old Folks' Concert to-night, at Lyon's Hall, promises to be of a high order.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

A regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the Chair. Present, Commissioners Ashton, Bogue, Crawford, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Galloway, Harrison, Singer, Clough, Herting, Boelle, Russell.

The Judges of the Circuit Court sent in a communication to the effect that the Legislature had passed an emergency bill, permitting them to invite Judges from other circuits to assist in disposing of the business of the Court. Owing to the continued illness of Judge Jameson, it was necessary to have that assistance as soon as possible, and as they were able to secure the assistance of a Judge for the June term, they requested the Board to make a just and reasonable compensation for services rendered.

A resolution was adopted fixing the pay of such Judge at $10 per day.

Several applications for rebates of taxes were properly referred.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the claim of L. B. Dixon, that he was entitled to do certain work for the county on the Insane Asylum building, and the report was adopted.

A large number of bills were ordered paid.

The Clerk of the Circuit Court was authorized to employ an additional Clerk at $75 per month, to make up records for the Supreme Court.

The Board proceeded to elect an architect for the erection of the fourth story of the Insane Asylum.

Messrs. Caris, Wadskier, Van Osdel, and Tilly were nominated.

The ballot resulted: Caris, 7; Van Osdel, 2; Tilly, 1; Wadskier, 1; and the first-named gentleman was declared elected.

The Building Committee was ordered to prepare plans, estimates, etc., and submit them to the Board.

The Board adjourned.

BRINE VS. BOARD OF TRADE.

Demurrer Filed to Defendants' Answer to the Petition for Mandamus—What Mr. Brine Has to Say to the Defendants' Showing Against Him—Why Their Answer is Defective, Incomplete, Uncertain, and Informal.

In the matter of George J. Brine v. the Board of Trade, a petition for mandamus, the following demurrer to answer and return has been filed.

First—That said answer and return does not set forth and show any power or authority in the said Board of Directors to suspend or expel the petitioner from membership in the said Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.

Second—That the said answer and return does not set forth and show any sufficient grounds or cause for the alleged suspension of the petitioner from the said Board of Trade.

Third—That no specified act or offense whatever is charged in the said answer and return against the petitioner, or alleged to have been committed by him, either against the said Board of Trade of Chicago, or against the petitioner's duty as a corporator thereof, by reason of which there was any ground, cause, or right to disfranchise or suspend him from the said corporation.

Fourth—That the alleged proceedings under and by virtue of which it is alleged in said answer and return that the petitioner was suspended or expelled from the said corporation, as set forth and shown, are wholly irregular and void. 1. Because the power of expulsion or suspension of membership in the said Board of Trade is vested in the body at large of said Board of Trade, and not in said Board of Directors. 2. Because no power or authority in said corporation to delegate the power of expulsion or suspension from membership therein to the said Board of Directors is set forth and shown. 3. Because it is not set forth and shown that the said Board of Trade ever took any action upon the said pretended charge against the petitioner, or ever suspended or expelled the petitioner, or were assembled for that purpose, or that the petitioner was ever heard, or given any opportunity to be heard, before said Board of Trade. 4. Because it is not set forth and shown that any personal or other notice of the said meeting of the said Board of Directors at which said proceedings were had, was given to the individual members of said Board of Directors. 5. Because it is not set forth and shown of what number the said Board of Directors consisted. 6. Because it is not set forth and shown that the said meeting of the said Board of Directors, at which said proceedings were had, was legally assembled or organized for that purpose, the allegations in that behalf being legal conclusions and not statements of facts. 7. Because it is not set forth and shown that any legal or sufficient summons or notice to attend said meeting of the Board of Directors, at which said proceedings were had, was ever served upon said petitioner, or that the petitioner ever received such summons or notice. 8. Because it is not set forth and shown that any legal or sufficient charge was made before said Board of Directors against the petitioner. 9. Because the examination and determination of said pretended charge involved the examination and determination of questions which neither the said Board of Directors nor the said Board of Trade had jurisdiction or power to hear and determine, and over which the court alone had jurisdiction. 10. Because it is not set forth and shown that the said pretended charge was proved against the petitioner by competent and sufficient evidence, or that the petitioner confessed the same. 11. Because it is not set forth and shown that there was any legal or sufficient finding by said Board of Directors of the truth of said charge, or any sufficient conviction of the petitioner thereon. 12. Because it is not set forth and shown that said resolution of suspension was the act of a legal majority of said Board of Directors. 13. Because said proceedings were against the firm of J. B. Lyon & Co., and not against the petitioner individually, and are, for that reason, null and void as to the petitioner.

Fifth—That said answer and return does not set forth and show any sufficient or legal ground, or cause, for the continuance of said suspension under the facts alleged and set forth in said answer and return.

Sixth—That said answer and return set forth and admit that the petitioner, before the filing of the said petition, offered and was ready and willing to equitably or satisfactorily arrange the matter complained of in said pretended charge; and does not set forth and show any sufficient or legal cause or ground for the continuance of said suspension after said offer had been so made.

Seventh—That said answer and return is in other respects uncertain, informal, and unsufficient.

Bently, Swett & Quigg solicitors for the petitioner.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday, President Mason in the chair. The other two Commissioners were present.

The application of Sergt. James Garrity, for 60 days' furlough to go to Europe, was allowed.

Commissioner Sheridan unlimbered and pointed his protest, cut from The Tribune of Sunday.

The Board told him to read it, and listened to him.

Commissioner Mason said he did not object to the first part, but to the latter part he did, as being unworthy of a gentleman, and unfit to be received by gentlemen. He moved that it be not received.

Col. Wright seconded the motion.

Commissioner Sheridan would act like a gentleman in dealing with gentlemen.

Col. Wright saw no need for the trouble. Everything was going smoothly until Mr. Sheridan raised a row.

Commissioner Sheridan said he had warned the Board that they could not insult him with impunity. They could not apply the gag to him.

Commissioner Mason coolly produced Cushing and other authorities to show that the Commissioner had neither right nor privilege to make any surreptitious protest. He turned his back on Sheridan, and the Board adjourned.

Commissioner Sheridan carried around his protest and offered to erase whatever might be ungentlemanly.

Commissioner Wright had gone; Commissioner Mason told Mr. Sheridan that the bottom part of it was insolent, and left the room.

"They acknowledge the corner; not a word of untruthfulness in it, but no language is too forcible," was Mark's self-gratulatory remark to the reporters.

A quarter of an hour later the Board reassembled to appoint "sixty-day men." The following were appointed: Eugene Ingersoll, George Piegol, John Case, and William Croak.

Commissioner Wright received the following effusion by mail yesterday:

Oh Wright, oh Wright, what made you run,
When Mark prepared to fire his gun?
You should have stopped to hear the fun,
To muse, on Sunday.
Just think upon that awful stun
You'll get on Monday.

I thought, Wright, you had better pluck,
As Paddy says, To yere bad luck;
It's to yure post you should have stuck
And heard his lesson;
You'd known the weak points to have struck
When met with Mason.

To lose a good ten-cent cigar,
And miss the news of the Modoc war,
I would ha' seen Mark, I'll no say whaur,
Had it been me.
I think the Mayor should take your star,
And set you free.

You know well, though Mark do protest,
His arguments won't stand the test,
It's just a way that fools do jest—
It does no harm;
But nurse their wrath within their breast,
To keep it warm.

Besides, Mark has na been himsel'
Since Mayor Medill did them expel,
But he thought it would be just as well
To have the stamps.
What he counts you, but do not tell,
A pair of scamps.

Although not pleased with my harrangue,
You need na bring me up for slang,
For who has wrote this Scottish twang,
Will you non-plus.
And still you may hear from, e'er lang,
ANONYMOUS.

CHICAGO, May 12, 1873.

To the Ladies.

Madame Cary, who was well known before the fire in the millinery and dressmaking business on Lake street, has opened at No. 890 Wabash avenue with an excellent assortment of the latest styles of millinery and dressmaking, which she has just brought from New York. Miss H. M. Brewster is associated with her. These two ladies are experienced in the business, and, from what they achieved in the past, great things may be expected of them.

Elmwood and Warwick.

Some of our readers may not remember that John Milton is the author of the oft quoted line: "Of lingering sweetness long drawn out," but they will remember that the Elmwood and Warwick collar can be bought at any first-class furnishing store.

The German Bitter Kissinger

is on draught by Buck and Rayner, at the "Spa."

—At Michigan City, Ind., last week Wednesday, a thief, who had come in from the country with a stolen horse, sold it early in the day, very early in fact. He was paid for the animal with a check, and at about 8 o'clock, while waiting for the bank to open, so that he could draw his money and get out of town, he was arrested for the theft. The Grand Jury was in session, and the case received its immediate attention. An indictment was returned as soon as possible, the prisoner arraigned, tried and convicted before noon, and in the afternoon he was taken to the Penitentiary, to begin wearing out his sentence of three years.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Man-Woman (A Translation from the French of Alexandre Dumas, Fils, by George Vandenhoff).

Some of the ideas advanced in this treatise upon the relations between man and woman, if read understandingly, and with a full comprehension of the author's meaning, are in unison with the better part of our natures; and, could they be carried out, or even aimed at, would tend to the elevation of all, elucidate many doubts, and obviate many questions which now puzzle those who are striving for the good of their fellow-beings. But, in the present condition of society, and the average mental and moral education of men, some of the precepts inculcated would be impracticable. It is a book which might be useful in the right hands, but, lying ready for the appropriation of anyone, might prove dangerous. Still, with a clear understanding of its meaning, a reader would find no immorality in its pages; and, although talking plainly upon all relations between the sexes, both pure and impure, the author gives expression to his sentiments in such terms, and with such obviously good motives, that they could not be offensive to a truly pure-minded person, whether meeting with his indorsement or not. And many of the ideas are not only expressed with great delicacy, but are in themselves noble and true.

The book is written in the form of a letter, in reply to one written by Mons. Henri D'Ideville, in connection with the Dubourg murder-trial, wherein a husband was convicted of the murder of his unfaithful wife, whom he found and slew in her paramour's apartment. Dumas classifies women into "women of the temple, women of the hearth, and women of the street," namely: virgins, wives and mothers, and women without virtue,—maintaining that all women belong to one of these classes. Some, he says, circumstances seem to place in the one class, in spite of their evident adaptability for another. And such would seem to be the case, if we were only to take one illustration in point, namely: the tendency on the part of some, in spite of loving friends, a happy home, and affluence, to do evil, and, on the other hand, the earnest struggles of others, in the face of poverty, misfortune, and treachery, to keep their feet in the right path, simply for the love of that which is good.

Men he classifies into the "men who know,—that is a few,—and the men who do not know,—that is, all the others. The first have received the mission to instruct and lead the second; but, as these latter know themselves to be the more numerous, they proclaim themselves the most sensible,—at all events, the stronger,—and they resist in the name of their interests, their passions, their sentiments, their habits, their liberty. This it is which explains the silent march of humanity towards evident truths."

The author enumerates some of the deeds of a true wife in these words: "She takes care of you in illness; she sympathizes with and aids you in misfortune; she buries you and glorifies your name when dead; she hands you down in legends to your children, such as you should have been, such as they will delight to honor in their memory; and, when she dies, after you, and finds you vainly knocking at the gates of Heaven, she says to God, 'Lord, let this man pass; I know him; he is not wicked.'"

In another connection, he says, when we hear men speak against those women whom they have ruined, "who dupe them, plunder them, and disgrace them and their children, we are right to laugh in the face of these usurers of the soul, who actually expect to gather love and happiness where they have sown only wrath and hate."

He speaks of the influence of vice: "There are found, then, especially after the more recent ages, in the bosom of our modern society, individuals springing from the crossing of two or three, maybe of five or six races and their varieties, who contain in themselves, in proportions more or less equal, the attenuated but permanent characteristics of the different types of which they are the result." Later, in applying this to woman, he says: "What are called the dreams and imaginations of women are frequently nothing more than the distant and repeated recollections of their first ancestors."

In the letter of advice to his imaginary son, he says: "Never seek for love anywhere but in marriage; it is there only, since there only is esteem. Now, love without esteem cannot go far or reach high. It is an angel with only one wing." "Be, then, as irreproachable yourself as you require your partner to be." "Never forget that, in taking her as a help, you engage yourself to be to her, spouse, friend, brother, and priest."

This book treats upon law, divorce, Christianity, redemption, etc., etc.; and contains a memoir of the author, which acquaints one with facts and characteristics pertaining to one of the prominent men of the day.

(W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.)

Alice and Phoebe Cary.

This record of the life and works of two lovely and justly-celebrated women, written by the hand of their attached friend, Mrs. Ames, cannot fail to interest all to whose homes and hearts these names are familiar. Owing to the almost entire absence of egotism on their part, the work of the authoress has been especially difficult, as they left no diary or correspondence which could afford much assistance. Consequently, the materials for this work were mostly gathered from the recollections of Mrs. Ames and other friends. It is a truly touching history, illustrating the power to do possessed by two women with strong minds and pure and gentle hearts,—women who combined in their organization that strength and sweetness which go to make up the noble womanhood at which all should aim, but which few could reach in its perfection. But, could the women of the present day set their standards high, and reach them in degree only, how much better would all mankind become; how much happier the homes; how much truer and purer the hearts; and how much more blessed and holy the influence and memory! The tender words of these two women have brought sympathy and cheer to many a weary heart; have lifted the falling, strengthened the footsteps of wayfarers, and left an influence behind them which shall long be felt. All cannot do their work in the same manner, but the same work is open to all in a greater or less degree. There is much contained in the words of a familiar hymn:

More careful, than to serve Thee much,
To please Thee perfectly.

The Cary sisters began life in an humble farm-house, members of a large family of children, who, with their parents all united by a bond of loving sympathy, struggled under a burden of debt which time and faithful endeavor enabled them to liquidate. During this time, the only educational advantages which they received were such as could be obtained at a common district-school; but these, with the innate poetry of their natures, developed two minds which have widely influenced their contemporaries. Alice came to New York in 1850,—previous to which she had written, and published, and obtained some literary celebrity. She was followed, in 1851, by Phoebe and a younger sister. They made themselves an humble home, and worked, and finally owned a pleasant and elegant home, where they lived, the centre of a circle of cultivated and appreciative friends. Alice wrote and published much more than Phoebe. They died within a few months of each other,—Alice first, Phoebe after. Spending their lives together, they were not long separated by death. They numbered among their personal friends many eminent men and women, distinguished not only for their literary culture, but also for noble aims, lofty thoughts, and heroic principles. To many readers, the hymn by Phoebe Cary, beginning:

One sweetly-solemn thought
Comes to me o'er and o'er,

is very sweet and familiar. The writings of Alice are many and beautiful, among which these lines are noticeable:

The fisher droppeth his net in the stream,
And a hundred streams are the same as one;
And the maiden dreameth her love-lit dream;
And what is it all when all is done?
The net of the fisher the burden breaks,
And always the dreaming the dreamer wakes.

Each had a belief in the thinness of the curtain which separates spiritual from material bodies, and always felt that the spirits of loved ones, who had left their earthly bodies, hovered near them. Alice expresses it thus:

Laugh, you who never had
Your dead come back; but do not take from me
The harmless comfort of my foolish dream
That these, our mortal eyes,
Which outwardly reflect the earth and skies,
Do introvert upon eternity,
And that the shapes you deem
Imagination, just as clearly fall
Each from its own divine original,
And through some subtler element of light,
Upon the inward spiritual eye,
As do the things which round about them lie,
Gross and material, on the external sight.

The book also contains poems by both sisters, which, with a few exceptions, have never before been published. There is a marked difference in the style of their productions. Although each possessed the same poetic temperament, they differed in their manners, persons, and mental developments, and pursued their work separately, seeking mutual sympathy and approbation when it was completed. "The Fire by the Sea," by Alice, is touching in its subject and beautiful in its flow. "A Penitent's Plea" is full of pathos. In the closing lines of the poem entitled "Pulling Off the Armor," we may hear the voice of sweet Alice Cary speaking to us a gentle farewell:

O, they come to bear me upward
To the mansion of the sky,
And to change as I am changing
Is to live, and not to die;
Is to leave the pain, the sickness,
And the smiting of the rod,
And to dwell among the angels,
In the city of our God.

Phoebe's story of "Little Gottlieb" is very interesting, in its beautiful simplicity, telling of a little child's faith. Among her love-poems is one called a "Song," which is peculiarly charming. Last, sweetest, and most touching in its solemn depth, is one entitled "Thou and I." These seem more noticeable gems among poems all of which are fine, breathing depth of feeling, purity of heart, and lofty thoughts and aims.

(New York: Hurd & Houghton. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

Motherly Talks with Young Housekeepers (by Mrs. H. W. Beecher).

This is a book containing much good advice and instruction regarding the management of a house and family, together with many valuable rules applicable for various purposes, as well as a collection of recipes for cooking. The idea which the authoress advances is, that woman's sphere is in the Home; and that she should know how to render that perfect in its way,—thus all the better preparing herself to fulfill any other duties which may come in her way. This book contains a very fine portrait of Mrs. Beecher.

(New York: J. B. Ford & Co.)

The Housekeeper's Manual (by Miss C. E. Beecher and Mrs. H. B. Stowe).

A scientific, artistic, and practical treatise upon housekeeping, embracing plans for building houses, constructing various conveniences and embellishments, directions regarding the management of trees and gardens, suggestions regarding the preservation of health and the care of the sick. It is completed by a collection of recipes for cooking, and is altogether an instructive and useful book.

(New York: J. B. Ford & Co.)

LOUISIANA.

Exciting Times in New Orleans—Sacking of Gun-Shops—How a Crowd Scattered—Proclamation of Gov. McEnery.

From the New Orleans Times, May 7.

At about the hour of noon on Tuesday, there were posted on the principal thoroughfares placards bearing the following:

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

All citizens who are opposed to the sending of armed mercenaries into the parishes to intimidate our fellow-citizens, are requested to meet at the Clay Statue, at 3 p. m., to express their condemnation of the course of the usurper Kellogg and his co-conspirators.

At the hour appointed the vicinage of Clay Square was enlivened by the presence of groups of persons, disposed at the neighboring corners, where they seemed to be awaiting the tide in events. At 3:15, Mr. Gabriel DeFeriot, calling the assembly to order, begged to introduce Mr. E. J. Ellis, who would briefly explain the object of the meeting.

The speaker entered at once and with vigor into a review of the present distracted state of affairs, depicting in glowing colors the fact that the rights of the people were in such imminent danger from the avowed usurpation of Kellogg, that their lives and their liberties were so threatened, that they would be the veriest slaves to longer submit tamely. He spoke then of the conflict in St. Martinsville, and eulogized Gen. DeBlanc as a man who would resist the inroads of Kellogg's myrmidons with the determination and bravery worthy a true son of the South. He wanted to know whether there were any before him who were willing to rally to the support of that brave man, to which was answered by many voices, "Yes, let us organize now, we are ready."

Mr. Ellis—I have heard you talk that way before; but if you mean what you say, there will be plenty of work for you to do.

A voice—Yes, we mean it.

"Very well," returned Mr. Ellis, "I'll take you at your word. Will you assemble in Lafayette Square to-night at 7 o'clock, to enroll and arm yourselves and go forth to the support of the people of St. Martinsville?" To this the crowd returned a multiplied and vociferous "Yes."

The speaker continued:

"We have got to that stage that our only recourse lies in our strong arms. I ask you to come to Lafayette Square to-night prepared to go to St. Martinsville, or to stop here, and to-morrow, with heroic determination, rise and overthrow the whole Kellogg Government. Action! Action! is what we want."

Mr. Ellis retiring, was followed by Gen. Hugh J. Campbell.

Gen. Campbell alluded to the sad failure of the people of the city and the State to stand by the promises which they made last January. Instead of supporting the McEnery Government, the majority of the people have quietly acquiesced in the Kellogg usurpation. Referring to the fact that St. Martin parish had proved the only one in which the people had remained true to their bond, he intimated that the people of New Orleans lacked the pluck and nerve to carry out their principles of resistance.

At this juncture, several voices cried out, "That's so."

In response to the speaker's assertion, that if the people of the city had been possessed of nerve, they would not have permitted Kellogg's police to raid into the parishes, several persons returned: "We had no one to lead us."

After suggesting that the struggle was not meant to be against the negro, but for a peaceful possession of the people's rights, the speaker dwelt upon the fact that if the people would continue the fight against the Kellogg usurpation until the next session of Congress, there would be a strong hope for relief—if they gave up now, all would be lost forever.

Mr. Frank McGloin made a short speech, and after the gathering was about dispersing when a tumult arose on the banquette just before Capt. Walshe's, and loud cries of "It's Longstreet!" "Down with him!" "Kill him!" were plentifully expressed, attended by a grand rush to the spot. As it appeared, Col. C. R. Bailley, who bears a slight resemblance to Gen. Longstreet, was mistaken by several wild enthusiasts for the latter, and, in heated impulse, they laid violent hands on the gentleman, but fortunately, before serious injury had been done him, he was recognized by some one and set at liberty.

Pursuant to the afternoon adjournment, a large number of people were assembled at Lafayette Square at half-past 7 o'clock, and to their ranks accessions were constantly furnished, until the gathering had reached fully 3,000.

Mr. S. J. N. Smith, after adjuring the people to go "into this thing" with unfaltering nerves, said that he meant business, and he wanted all who would go to the field of action to range themselves at the right of the square, and "I will be with you," said Mr. Smith. At this the crowd surged toward the North street gate, where, amid continuous yelling and considerable swearing, beating by odds the liveliest pandemonium ever heard of, the most desperate efforts were made to bring something like order out of chaos, but the more the men tried to form in line the more confused did matters get, and, after repeated trials and repeated failures, the task was apparently abandoned.

Happily at this instant some one yelled out "here's the guns," and then everybody, as if imagining that "here" meant "everywhere," rushed pell-mell into North street, and thence toward Camp, where, by persistent yelling on the part of several stout-lunged gentlemen, a halt was made, and other desperate efforts were immediately begun with a view to form the men into ranks.

It now proved that the "guns" so vigorously alluded to were mythical weapons—in short, non est—but the philosophical minds of the enthusiasts minded not the disappointment, and, as good luck would have, they became manageable to a degree which enabled Mr. —Scott, acknowledged leader by tacit consent, to get his men into shape, and by fours, sixes and tens, dozens, they start down Camp street, attended on each side by numerous stragglers, the whole party, numbering perhaps 700 men. By far the largest portion of the original crowd returned to the square, and thence to the City Hall, for a purpose which will hereafter appear.

The procession then took its way down Camp street, when, reaching the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, they were brought to a halt by a flying messenger, who, in stentorian tones, announced that "Mr. Ellis was at the City Hall."

At this the order was given to retrace the march, and back to the City Hall they went, where arriving, there was seen a multitude of persons occupying the street in front of the building.

Mr. Ellis, Gen. Campbell, and others, were on the steps, and there directly issuing cries for "Ellis," that gentleman made a short address, the subject of which was that he wanted all who desired to go to St. Martinsville to meet him at Morgan's ferry at 6 p. m.

There happening to be present a gentleman from St. Mary Parish, he was consulted touching a plan of action, and the conference resulted in a second announcement by Mr. Ellis that he wanted 100 men to meet him at Morgan's ferry at 7 a. m. Wednesday (this) morning; that all who could should bring arms; those who had no arms would be armed in Franklin (he had received positive assurance from the St. Mary's gentlemen that they would be), and that transportation would be furnished the 100.

The statement was received with continued cries: "We want to go to-night," "we'll give you 700 men, but we want to go to-night;" and thus for the space of ten minutes the Babel of voices prevailed, everybody apparently yelling at the same time, and each wanting to do something that wasn't what his neighbor wanted to do. No pen can give even a faint conception of the tumult of voices which prevailed constantly from the first gathering, and the main theme was the doing of some terrible or bloody work to Kellogg or the police, freely interspersed with suggestions touching a public desire to rush wildly to St. Martinsville with or without arms. "We'll fight them with clubs," said some; "We'll hang them with ropes," yelled others, and still more announced their ability to "lick them with our fists."

It being apparently understood that a hundred men were to meet Mr. Ellis Wednesday morning, that gentleman retired, followed by perhaps half the persons in attendance. The residue, to the number of a thousand, began to call for "guns," at least it seemed as if each one's eternal happiness depended upon the speedy acquisition of a festive weapon of death.

At this instant, Mr. Alexander Peel, carrying a gun (the second one thus far seen), started down St. Charles street, and forthwith he was attended by a party of about five hundred persons, the balance of the gathering dispersing in various directions.

This party, headed by Mr. Peel and Mr. Scott, marched down St. Charles street, through Canal to Decatur, and down this avenue to the gun store of Folsom Brothers, just below Canal street. Here a halt was ordered, and, after a conference by the leaders touching the expediency of breaking into the store, it was determined not to do so, and again the march was taken up, but had not proceeded far when remorse overtook the party, and they turned about, declaring that they would break into the store at all hazards.

To this Mr. Peel objected strenuously, and, although the crowd gathered about the doors and loudly insisted upon breaking them down, Mr. Peel argued against the proceeding so valiantly that they were turned from their purpose, and again they went forward to Custom-House street, and thence up Chartres to Canal. Here they stopped, and it was quite evident that they were not all certain about what had better be done. Their expressed desire was still for guns, but where to get them—that was the question.

While thus deliberating they were suddenly joined by a party of about forty others, half of whom carried guns, which, it appears, they had obtained from the store of Carson Mudge, on Magazine street.

There now appeared as a joint leader, with Messrs. Peel and Scott, Mr. Victor DeLisle, and these three gentlemen proceeded directly to mark out a plan of action.

As a result, they endeavored to form their men into line, and tried hard to arrange the entire business on a military basis, but, somehow, the raw recruits wouldn't be arranged worth a cent, and, after repeated efforts, Mr. DeLisle retired, followed soon by Mr. Peel, who, it was rumored, went "to look after Gen. Bader," that redoubtable gentleman being reported as concealed in the neighborhood.

The leaders gone, the troops didn't know whether the campaign had better be closed, or whether they hadn't better make a sortie somewhere.

With a few of them the latter notion prevailed, and these few, being armed, struck a bee-line for Ranlette's powder-store, corner of Canal and Tchoupitoulas streets, which bursting open, they dragged thence a cannon and half a dozen kegs of powder, the latter of which they bursted open and laid in a plentiful supply of ammunition. What was their intention touching the cannon did not transpire, inasmuch as they left it behind them on the banquette.

Meanwhile the crowd at the corner of Chartres and Canal streets, finding amusement in periodical and enthusiastic declarations, that they would make search for Kellogg and hang him any way, grew tired even of that cheerful pastime, and, prepared for anything like activity, eagerly jumped at the proposition to "go around to Folsom's and just clean him out."

No sooner said than done. Away they went, pell-mell, and, reaching the store, they assailed it with such a vigor that the doors gave way, and then began the work of spoliation. In a trice guns were as thick as men; boys, too, some not more than 10, joined in the pillage, and strutted around in all the fullness of glory which a shot-gun can possibly bestow on humanity.

The Folsom Brothers must have had a store full of guns, for every man who entered came forth bearing a weapon, and as each secured his trophy he joined in the general pæan of victory which prevailed.

While the work was still progressing, and while the newly-armed sons of Mars were prancing up and down, flushed with valor and dreams of a warrior's glory, lo! there came suddenly borne on the air a rumbling sound as if heavy wheels rapidly approaching from the shadowy distance of Lower Decatur street. "What's that?" questioned a hundred trembling voices. "I wonder whether it's the troops coming up with a cannon?" nervously returned an armed hero.

That was enough. In an instant the cry was taken up—"The troops are coming," and then ensued such a scattering, such a reckless, ruthless desire to fly from the scene as has probably never been excelled since the history of the world was written.

Men and boys rushed helter skelter, as if the devil were after them; guns, pistols, and, in fact, everything that could impede flight were thrown to the winds, and where but a moment before all was eager animation, and an atmosphere bristling with guns and brave warriors, there was but space, occupied by two mild-mannered reporters and a street strewn with a promiscuous array of guns, pistols, hats, and caps as would have stocked an arsenal and a hat store.

And what was the terrible cause of all this dire distress and fearful, wonderful scare? Simply a modest two mule float, whose rattling wheels, sounding like the dread voice of the avenger, lent wings to the fears of the valiant army, and as one man they fled from the wrath to come.

As may be conceived, this was the closing scene to a rather eventful day. True, a few of the terrified ones, upon learning of the cause of their discomfiture, returned, but not to commit further depredations—rather, they gathered up the castaway guns and restored them whence they had been taken, and thereafter they dispersed to their homes. Dist.-Atty. John McPhelin, Esq., arriving on the ground at this juncture, engaged some person to guard the Messrs. Folsom's store for the balance of the night, and thus "quiet reigns in Warsaw" once more.

At about 9 o'clock, a mob of about 300 men reached the store of Mr. Carson Mudge, on Magazine street, near the corner of Magazine and Poydras streets, and battering in the door, and smashing both show windows, marched in and took possession. Mr. Mudge, who resides with his family in the upper portion of the building, fearing bloodshed, upon realizing the situation attempted to remove Mrs. M. from the premises, but that lady becoming panic-stricken, locked him in. In the meantime, the invaders shivering into atoms the show-cases, proceeded to help themselves to every article they contained.

The stock embraced double-barreled guns, rifle, pistols, and ammunition of all kinds. Included in the articles was a consignment of fine English guns, recently received by the Sun, and said to be worth $150 a piece. A number of guns had been left for repairs, many of them very valuable, and so dismantled is the place that Mr. Mudge cannot now tell even the names of the owners.

Proclamation by McEnery—Outrages Denounced.

The sacking of the gun shops last night has aroused public condemnation, and is utterly repudiated by the citizens. In relation thereto, Gov. McEnery has issued the following proclamation:

To the People of New Orleans:

I cannot permit the events of yesterday to pass by without calling your attention to a certain transaction that can only bring down reproach and shame upon the good name of this great city and its people. With the object of the meetings called yesterday and night night, which was to give expression to our sympathy and perhaps extend material aid to the heroic DeBlanc and his brave people, who are baring their breasts in defense of the integrity of their homes and against the infamous usurpation which to-day affects to govern the State, I most heartily sympathize. These brave men deserve the active countenance and support of every honest man in the State. But the disorderly tumult and riotous action of some of the residents of this city, who, after the adjournment of the meeting last night, broke into and sacked the gun-stores of Messrs. Mudge and Folsom, cannot be too severely condemned. I, hereby, in the name of the good and true men of this State, characterize such acts as disgraceful, and calculated only to bring down disaster upon the cause for which we, in common, are struggling, and I do sincerely hope that the plunderers may be detected and punished to the full extent afforded by our criminal courts and the law. The cause of honest and just government in this State can but be subserved by peaceful, honest, determined, and lawful resistance upon the part of its good people. If war is levied, and armed attacks made, we can but resist. But if not attacked, our true policy is one of peace.

JOHN McENERY.

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GRAND ATTRACTION THIS WEEK—Tuesday evening, May 13,

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NEW SONGS. NEW FACES. NEW DANCES. McKEE RANKIN every night in a favorite farce. MATINEES, Wednesday and Saturday. DORA and BLACK-EYED SE-U-SAN.

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TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 20, BY REV. J. O. PECK, Pastor.

Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. For sale this (Tuesday) evening, at the General Church Sociable in the Lecture-Room, and afterwards at Beecher's, 311 West Madison-st.

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Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

Mr. Josh Hart's ENTIRE THEATRE COMIQUE COMBINATION,

From 514 Broadway, New York. The Artists of this Combination are the acknowledged peers of this business, and most of them have never before appeared in Chicago. Regular Scale of Prices.

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BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.

MONDAY, May 12, during the week and at the Matinees. GREAT SUCCESS of Bartley Campbell's last and best creation,

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Which has crowded the Theatre from Parquette to Dome. NEW SCENERY—Long Island Sound! Dugluyn Cottage! The Varney Villa Illuminated! In preparation, "Through Fire," "Magnolia," and "The Gentle Savage."

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Engagement of the brilliant and favorite actor, EDWIN ADAMS,

Monday and Tuesday evenings, May 12 and 13, Charles Selby's delightful Romance, entitled

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Phidias, Raphael Duchatlet, }.....EDWIN ADAMS

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Risks."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Adams. "The Marble Heart."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Kitty Blanchard Burlesque Company "Bad Dickey."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Josh Hart's Theatre Comique Combination.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. San Francisco Minstrels.

FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS—Madison street, corner of Elizabeth.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Miss Carlotta Stanley. "Crime; or, Secrets of City Life."

AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Randolph and Washington. Vanek, the Prestidigitateur.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, May 13, 1873.

Tweed is to be tried again in two weeks on the charges on which he recently escaped conviction by the mismanagement of the prosecution and the disagreement of the jury. Fifteen additional indictments have been found against him, on which his trial begins to-morrow.

The law of New York requires that at each session of the Grand Jury its attention be called to the enforcement of the Usury laws. In accordance with this custom, Judge Davis yesterday charged the Grand Jury of New York to find indictments for the violation of the laws.

The Republic has been declared for by a Republican Conference at Birmingham, England. How large or influential the meeting was does not appear, but its influence is not likely to equal among average Englishmen that of the emphatic letter John Bright addressed the Conference disavowing any sympathy with their movement, and condemning the whole Republican agitation.

About a thousand of the miners who have so long been on a strike at the mines near Youngstown, Ohio, have returned to their work. Two or three thousand of the strikers still hold out, and the mine-owners declare that they will not take them again into their employ. Their places are to be filled by immigrants, of whom 1,000 have been engaged in New York. One hundred of these arrived yesterday and went to work, protected by the police.

The complaints which have lately been made concerning the inspection of grain in this city are repeated from LaSalle, Ottawa, and other points along the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Shippers are said to be sending their corn East by rail; in some cases taking it from warehouses situated on the very bank of the canal, and hauling it in wagons for miles to the railway stations. They prefer, they say, to pay the extra freight and sell their corn as No. 2, rather than to send it by water to Chicago to be graded *rejected*. Inspector Harper, it will be remembered, has explained that whenever corn has been graded rejected, it has been because more or less of it was damp or dirty. This is in accordance with the law which forbids him to grade any lot of grain higher than the poorest quality it contains.

Civilization has yet some work before it in this country when two men can deliberately, in presence of witnesses, and under the delusion that they are doing an honorable act, stand at ten paces apart and shoot each other to death. This is what the two young Virginians did who fought a duel near Richmond a few days ago, the cause of which was a difference between them concerning some young lady. It was thought that the experiences of the war had blotted out with blood the false notion of chivalry that formerly prevailed south of Mason & Dixon's line. If the war had failed in any manner to eradicate these ideas, it was thought that intimate relations with the carpet-baggers would have completed the work. As both these agencies seem to have failed to break down the *duello* as an institution, it is time that the law should step in and punish the survivors, whether principals or seconds, in a manner that will discourage dueling in the future.

The Directors of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad have been holding a meeting for several days in New York, which [illegible] several serious rumors. Close upon the statement which we have pronounced at least premature, that they had agreed to pool their earnings with those of the Chicago & Northwestern Company, comes the report that they will refuse to accept the St. Croix & Superior land-grant given them by the Wisconsin Legislature at its last session. The grant is worth several million dollars, but to recover it the road must build about 340 miles of track, laying 60 miles this year and 40 miles each succeeding year until the [illegible] is completed. The Milwaukee & [illegible] Companies and the Chicago & Northwestern [illegible] at Madison for the [illegible] were competitors in the [illegible] of the reasons given for this refusal of the successful road to accept the grant is, that their rivalry will be ended by the arrangement to pool their earnings, and that both Companies are satisfied to have prevented other railroads from getting the grant.

The Chicago produce markets were rather less active than on Saturday, and generally steady, except in provisions. Mess pork was excited, and advanced 50c per brl, closing easier, at $16.75@16.87½ cash, and $16.95@17.00 seller June. Lard was quiet, and 10@15c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $9.05 cash, and $9.10@9.12½ seller June. Meats were quiet and unchanged, at 6⅛@6⅜c for shoulders, [illegible]@8⅜c for short ribs, [illegible] 8⅞@8¾c for short clear, and 10@11½c for sweet-pickled hams. Lake freights were moderately active, and [illegible], at 6½c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were less active, and a shade easier, at 89½c per gallon. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was less active, and a shade higher, closing strong at $1.29½ seller the month, and $1.29⅜ cash or seller June. Corn was active and unchanged, closing higher at 40⅝c seller the month, and 42½c seller June. Oats were quiet and steady at 32¼@32⅜c cash, and 33⅜c seller June. Rye was quiet and unchanged at 69½c. Barley was inactive and nominally unchanged at 74@88 for common to good No. 2. Hogs were in good demand, and sold at $5.00@5.50 for poor to extra. The cattle market was active and firmer.

The expression of opinion accredited to Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, concerning the loss of the Polaris and the death of Capt. Hall, is rather startling. The statement made by the survivors scarcely warrants the extreme conclusions that Dr. Hayes has reached, viz: a suspicion that Capt. Hall had been murdered. Yet Dr. Hayes' ideas concerning Arctic expeditions are entitled to serious consideration, and it is certain that the statements of those who have escaped so far have left the Hall expedition in a mysterious and unsatisfactory shape. Dr. Hayes cannot understand why the party rescued should have been deserted by the ship, nor why there should have been the reported division of stores, if there had not been some trouble on board; and he refuses to credit the statement that Capt. Hall died of apoplexy, because that disease is unknown in the latitude described, and Capt. Hall was by no means of apoplectic habit. There are certainly some singular features about the whole case, which, as yet, remain unexplained. If there was any mutiny or other serious trouble on the vessel, as Dr. Hayes seems to think, it is pretty certain that it will come out, for the survivors are too numerous to keep the secret. It is also entirely probable that the Polaris will yet be heard from.

It is fit that public attention should be drawn to an order said to have been issued from Washington, a few days ago, authorizing Gen. Emory, at New Orleans, to seize any steamboat which he might need for the transportation of United States troops. The order was forthcoming upon a report made by Gen. Emory, in which he represented that he could not obtain a steamer to transport his soldiers. This order proclaims the false and dangerous idea of executive power which prevails in the present Administration. The nation is at peace; the war power is vested in Congress; the Government of the State of Louisiana has not called upon the Federal Government in the formal manner required to put down an insurrection; Gen. Sherman had especially ordered Gen. Emory to take no action in the Louisiana difficulties "which would require the sanction of the President;" the disposition of the Administration has been to retire as much as possible from the complications which it had precipitated in Louisiana, and there was no military necessity which could be cited in excuse for an invasion of private rights. Yet it is ordered that a United States General may seize steamboats at will, and for his own purposes, when he cannot hire them. If steamboats, why not any other property which a General or commanding officer may deem necessary or advantageous? Where shall this kind of authority end? If an arbitrary seizure of private property is thus directly ordered in time of peace with impunity, what would be the nature of a Government order which the people of this country would be likely to regard in the light of a dangerous usurpation of power?

RAILROAD CHARGES AND OPERATING EXPENSES.

The criticism which some people down East are making upon the recent Convention held at the Astor House, in New York, is, that there was no attempt made to present any tangible and useful facts that might lead to the solution of the railway problem. The Convention met, listened to some speeches, and passed resolutions, the purport of which was a demand that railway charges should be lowered, that new lines should be built, and that Congress and the State Legislatures should interfere to suppress railroad abuses in overcharging and discriminating. It is safe to assume that the farmers expected something more than this from the New York Convention. These are general demands which they have repeatedly made themselves, and which they are more competent to sustain than any small body of men assembled in convention. But the gentlemen who met in New York might have made themselves useful to the anti-monopoly movement if they had collected facts bearing upon the general question, if they had considered the influence of these facts upon the causes of complaint, and had submitted the results of their investigation to the people. This is what must be done before the anti-monopoly movement can be crystalized into a practical, working shape. The points of attack must be well defined, or the vitality of the movement will be dissipated.

Among the actual and important facts which the New York Convention neglected to consider, were the relations between railroad charges and operating expenses. There are many other circumstances affecting the question of transportation which are material to the complete comprehension of the difficulties, but these relations will serve to show what the Convention ought to have done. Without a fair consideration of what the railroads are doing in the way of lessening transportation rates, and of what they are forced to pay as operating expenses, it is impossible to gauge their responsibility for the present situation. In the annual report of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway for 1872, the Directors tell the stockholders that "it has become evident that low rates must prevail, and that a trunk line like this must depend for its prosperity upon the increase of the volume of its traffic." The details of the report indicate that the management have pursued the policy thus set forth. From 1868 to 1873 there has been a steady diminution of the rates. In 1868, the rates of freight averaged 2.43 (two and forty-three-hundredths) cents per ton per mile; in 1869, 2.34; in 1870, 1.50; in 1871, 1.39; in 1872, 1.37. There has been, meanwhile, an increase of freight earnings, but not in proportion to the increase in the freight that was moved. The freight earnings increased 24¾ per cent, but the freight actually carried increased 26⅛ per cent. All these changes have been in the interest of the shipper, and in the direction of the very policy which the people demand,—an increase of business by a reduction in rates. The report points out that, if the rates of 1868 had been retained, the business of 1872 would have yielded $22,133,781, or 22 per cent on the capital stock, instead of $12,613,499, which were the actual earnings, or barely 8 per cent on the invested capital. The Directors say that, but for the substitution of steel rails for iron rails in renewals of the track, these low rates could not have been reached without sacrificing dividends. It is further worthy of note that, while this railroad has increased its facilities, improved the character of the road, enlarged its business, and reduced its rates, the gross operating expenses and taxes were increased. They amounted to 67 per cent of the gross earnings for 1872, while they were only 66 per cent for 1871. As it is the declared policy of the road to reduce rates and increase its business, it is fair to presume that the increase in operating expenses was through no fault of the management.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad is not the only one which makes a similar exhibit. The following table shows the annual rates for the past five years—the earnings per ton per mile—of the Michigan Central Railroad:

	Local business.	Through business.
1868	3.66 cents	1.88 cents
1869	3.52 cents	1.62 cents
1870	3.30 cents	1.40 cents
1871	3.04 cents	1.12 cents
1872	2.76 cents	1.19 cents

The same tendency to gradual decrease of rates will be found in this statement, and it is worthy of note that the reduction in local rates has been even more steady and uniform than that of through rates. It is also true that, with this decline in earnings per ton per mile, the operating expenses have largely increased. It has been estimated that the cost of fuel and labor has increased 25 per cent, and that of materials nearly 50 per cent. Iron rails now cost $90 per ton that formerly cost $70; steel rails formerly obtained for $90 now cost $125; re-rolling that formerly cost $30 per ton now costs $40 per ton. Nearly all other material needed for maintaining the road has increased in price proportionately. With this increase of expenses, the road has reduced its rates. Mr. David A. Wells recently made an examination of the New York Central Railroad accounts, and found the same facts,—an increase in the operating expenses and a decrease in the freight charges per ton per mile.

The Astor House Convention should have taken cognizance of these facts, and pointed out their import. If it be true that some railroads are making honest efforts to reduce rates, the people should know what railroads are doing this, and what railroads are failing to do so. If the railroads which desire to reduce rates find themselves balked by increase of taxation, advance in labor, and the greater cost of all the materials they use, the causes that produce these results should be run down and explained. No intelligent and successful fight against monopoly can be made without a full understanding of these causes. It is well enough to make such war upon railroads as will compel them to reduce their charges to living rates, but they cannot be made to do more than this. Capital will be withdrawn, and talent and energy diverted into other channels whenever anything more than this is enforced by the people. If, in the meantime, there are false theories of Government which constrain railroads to pay more for their material, their fuel, and their labor than they ought to pay, then it is the duty of the anti-monopoly leaders to attack the causes over which the railroads have no control, and to break them down.

THE MATTER OF STATE TAXATION.

Senator S. P. Cummings, of Fulton County, at the close of the Legislature, addresses a letter to one of his constituents, in which he exultingly states that it has been determined at Springfield to abandon the one-fourth valuation heretofore followed for State taxation, and to adopt the full, or cash, valuation. Mr. Cummings has considerable to say about making every person pay taxes according to the value of his property, but fails or omits to state either of the very questionable ends which are to be accomplished by this change of valuation. In the Constitution there are two provisions which have proved very objectionable to local politicians. They read as follows:

1. County authorities shall never assess taxes, the aggregate of which shall exceed 75 cents per $100 valuation, except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this Constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

2. No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding 5 per centum of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes.

The effect of these has been to limit taxation for current expenses, and also to stop further indebtedness. Intelligent and patriotic Boards of Supervisors all over the State are loud in condemnation of provisions of the Constitution which prohibit them selling bonds and spending the money, and which restrain them from raising funds by taxation to be by them distributed. But there is another trouble in the way. The tax-robbing act of 1869 provides that, in all counties and towns which have contracted debts in aid of railroads, all State taxes collected on any increase in the valuation of property in such counties and towns over the valuation of 1868, and all taxes on the property of railroads aided, instead of being paid into the State Treasury, shall be held to pay the interest on these railroad-aid debts. The assessed value of taxable property in 1868 was about $480,000,000. In 1871, it was $500,000,000 and it is now proposed to make it $2,000,000,000. The amount of money to be raised for State revenue for 1873 is $2,500,000. This comparatively small amount could be as well raised on the valuation of $500,000,000 as upon the $2,000,000,000; but the railroad-aid debt and the other debt of the counties is beginning to be seriously felt, and now it is proposed by such towns and counties to avoid taxation for that debt by directing the State tax to that purpose.

The aggregate railroad-aid debt due by counties, cities, and towns in this State is $13,593,958. The amount collected in 1871 to pay interest on this debt was as follows:

Collected from levy for interest	$894,159
Collected from property of aided railroads	29,076
County taxes from aided railroads	42,184
Town taxes on railroad property	81,759
State tax on increased valuation	66,182
Tax not yet collected	50,687
Total	$1,163,947

This large sum was raised in about one-half the counties and towns of the State by direct levy, the act of 1869 only permitting a "grab" of $66,000 of State revenue for this purpose. It is now proposed to quadruple the assessment of 1868, and have the State tax collected on a valuation of $2,000,000,000. At the valuation of 1871, the proceeds of the tax on only so much of $20,000,000 of property as is in these particular counties and towns would be available for the interest on these railroad-aid bonds; but if the valuation of $2,000,000,000 be adopted as the basis of taxation, then the proceeds of the tax on so much of the $1,520,000,000 worth of property as is found in these counties and towns will be applicable to pay the interest on these bonds. To raise the $2,500,000 needed revenue for 1873 on the assessed value of $2,000,000,000, will require a rate of tax of one and one-fourth mills on the dollar. But, under the act of 1869, this rate will have to be increased in order to supply the deficiency caused by the diversion of the tax to pay the local railroad-aid debts. The practical operation of this business can be seen in the case of Sangamon County. That county and its towns have a railroad-aid debt of $401,000. The assessed valuation in 1868 was about $10,000,000; in 1871, it was $13,000,000; in 1873, it will be $52,000,000. If the State tax was levied on the same valuation as in 1871, the rate to raise the required revenue would be 5 mills on the dollar. In this latter case, the tax on Sangamon County for State purposes would be $65,000, of which $50,000 would be paid into the State Treasury as revenue, and $15,000 as applicable to interest on the railroad-aid bonds. But in 1873 the 1¼ mills rate on the valuation of $52,000,000 will produce the same amount of revenue precisely, $65,000, but that revenue will be paid into the Treasury, as follows:

Tax on $10,000,000, paid in as State revenue	$12,500
Tax on $42,000,000, increase in value over 1868	52,500
Total tax of Sangamon County	$65,000

Under this increase of valuation, Sangamon County, instead of contributing her legal share of State taxes, $65,000, will only pay into the Treasury $12,500; and instead of having to raise $52,000 to pay interest on her local railroad-aid bonds, that sum will be taken from the State Treasury and applied to that purpose. There are fifty-four counties in the State having this kind of indebtedness. The towns of Fulton County have a heavy debt. To pay the interest on the railroad bonds requires over $1,100,000 annually. They propose, therefore, to appropriate four-fifths of their legal obligations for State revenue to pay their local indebtedness.

If this were a matter between the bondholder and these towns and counties, which already are feeling the consequences of their rashness in voting these railroad-aid bonds, it would be of no particular concern to the rest of the State. But the counties which have no such debts will have to meet the deficiency, and, instead of having to pay their proportion of the two million and a half revenue required by the tax, they will have to make good the deficiency caused by the diversion of more than a million of that revenue to pay the local debts of the other counties. The time has now arrived, we think, when the legality of applying a tax levied for State revenue to pay the interest on a local debt contracted by the City of Springfield, or any other town, should be tested judicially. In this whole proceeding the hand of the bondholder is manifest. It is not enough that these counties shall be mortgaged all over to pay these railroad debts, but it is now proposed to levy a tax upon the property of all the other counties to pay the principal and interest of that debt.

The reasons, therefore, for increasing the assessed valuation of the property of the State from five hundred millions to two thousand millions of dollars are three: 1. That cities, towns, and counties may quadruple their present debt. 2. That counties may raise by direct tax for current expenditures three dollars where they are now limited to seventy-five cents. 3. That the interest on the thirteen millions of outstanding railroad-aid bonds, instead of being raised by direct taxation on the property of the municipalities owing it, may be paid out of the revenue raised for State purposes. We submit that none of these reasons are sufficient to justify the robbery they involve.

MORE PROGRESS BACKWARD.

On the 1st of May, 1873, wheat was sold in this market at $1.15@1.25. Just thirteen years before, May 1, 1860, wheat sold here at $1.01@1.11½, in gold. The premium on gold May 1, 1873, was 17 cents, and the gold value of wheat at Chicago, 98c@$1.06½—three to five cents lower per bushel than it was thirteen years ago.

Yet, in 1860, we were exporting only 4,115,153 bushels of wheat, and 2,611,736 barrels of flour, or 17,213,833 bushels of wheat in all; and last year our exports of wheat were 26,423,080 bushels of wheat, and 2,514,525 barrels of flour, or 38,995,695 bushels of wheat in all. With a demand for export more than twice as great as existed in 1860, and with a crop of wheat far less than twice as great, we find it selling for less money in gold than it commanded in 1860.

The necessary inference is, that the home market is not so good as it then was; that the people of this country cannot afford to consume as much wheat as they did in 1860. This is an ugly conclusion, especially for the protectionists, who have boasted of the wonderful improvement in the home market which their system of taxation would produce. But the facts prove that it is true.

The census of 1860 gave the wheat crop of 1859 as 173,104,944 bushels, and in the fiscal year during which that crop was marketed we exported 17,213,833 bushels, leaving for consumption 155,891,091 bushels, or 4.95 bushels *per capita*. But the crop of 1871 was 230,722,400 bushels, of which 38,995,695 bushels were exported, leaving 191,726,705 bushels for consumption, or, with a population of 40,374,000, only 4.74 bushels *per capita*. The ratio of 1860 is taken according to population at the close of that fiscal year, namely, at the taking of the census, June 30; therefore, for fair comparison, the population of 1872 must be computed with just two years' increase since the census of June 30, 1860, and cannot be lower than the number above stated. The estimate of the crop of 1871 is taken from the official report of the Agricultural Bureau, which ordinarily allows too large estimates for crops. It appears, then, that the people of this country in 1860 consumed 4.95 bushels of wheat *per capita*, with Chicago prices May 1, $1.01@1.12 in gold. But in 1872 they consumed only 4.74 bushels of wheat *per capita*, and Chicago prices now fall to 98c@$1.06½ in gold.

Not only is the home market able to consume less wheat to-day than in 1860, in proportion to population, but the same is true of all cereals. In 1859, according to the census taken June 30, 1860, we produced of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, and buckwheat 1,239,039,945 bushels in all, but during the year ending June 30, 1860, we exported of these products 22,955,135 bushels, leaving for consumption in that year 1,216,171,091 bushels, or 38.58 bushels *per capita*, taking the population of June 30, 1860, as before. But in 1871, according to the Agricultural Bureau, we produced of the same crops 1,528,776,100 bushels, and the commercial statistics show that during the year ending June 30, 1872, we exported of these products 67,544,705 bushels. This leaves for consumption during the year ending June 30, 1872, 1,461,231,395 bushels of cereals, or 36.19 bushels *per capita*. We may add that while the consumption of 1871 was larger—and just one bushel *per capita* larger than the consumption of 1860—that of 1870 was still smaller. The census gives us the facts for that year, both the crops of 1869, and the population by which they were consumed; so that the result for that year is more reliable, and gives a basis of more just comparison with the official records of 1860 than any based in part upon estimates. The crop of cereals, according to the census, was 1,388,102,053 bushels; the exports, 57,290,521 bushels; and the consumption, 1,330,811,532 bushels, or 34½ bushels *per capita*—over four bushels less for every inhabitant than the consumption of ten years before.

The home market proves to be worth less to the farmer than it was before the adoption of the protective system. He is forced to a greater dependence upon foreign trade for the consumption of his products, and especially of his wheat. In 1860 we exported only 10 per cent of our wheat, and in 1870 about 20 per cent; 18.79 per cent of the crop of 1869, 22.50 per cent of the crop of 1870, and 16.91 per cent of the crop of 1871. Average for three years, 19.40 per cent. Instead of making him more independent, this blessed tariff has made him more dependent than ever before. And now, Great Britain begins to get the larger share of its grain from Odessa. The imports of wheat into British ports for four years past compare thus:

	Total imports, cwt.	From United States, cwt.	From Russia, cwt.
1869	37,695,828	13,181,507	9,158,351
1870	30,901,299	12,371,972	10,269,193
1871	39,427,646	13,405,057	15,629,438
1872	41,960,228	8,606,403	

The rapid decrease in imports from this country will arrest attention not less than the great increase of imports from Russia—of which we have not the figures for 1872, but the startling decrease of American wheat, taken with the increase of 2,500,000 cwt. in all British imports of wheat, indicates that the imports from Russia must have risen above twenty million cwt. Not less significant is the decrease in British imports of American flour, which fell from 2,148,251 cwt. in 1870, to 1,794,805 in 1871, and to 743,412 cwt. in 1872. In 1861 we sent to England 3,794,865 cwt. of flour; in 1862 we sent 4,499,534 cwt., and in the three years 1861-3, inclusive, 58 per cent of all the flour imported by Great Britain was from this country. But in 1872 only 16 per cent of her flour imported came from us. In 1861-3 we sent to England 37.5 per cent of all her imported wheat; in 1872 we sent only 20.5 per cent of the wheat imported by her. With our foreign markets thus failing, and the home market able to consume less wheat *per capita* than it did thirteen years ago, is it any wonder that prices fall and farmers are pinched?

Let them put the blame where it belongs,—upon the iniquitous system of wholesale robbery called protection. By that system the laborers, the great majority of consumers in this country, are so pinched that they cannot consume as largely as they did thirteen years ago. By that system, now as at every other trial of its workings in our history, the natural increase of exports has been checked, and the most valuable foreign markets closed against us. By that system the cost of transportation and the cost of production have both been enhanced, and the farmer, plundered when he sells, is also plundered when he buys. That system is his chief enemy. Permanent relief for the evils which oppress him can come only when he has uprooted forever the system falsely called protective.

THE MORALS OF THE CINCINNATI FESTIVAL.

The great musical festival which closed at Cincinnati last Saturday was not the mere passing event of a week. Its importance is not alone to be measured by the fact that it was the greatest musical success of the age in this country, greater even than the festival which preceded it in New York, under the auspices of the same true musician and accomplished conductor, but it was also an experiment, which, because it was successful, must have a lasting and radical influence in shaping the standard of music in the West, just as the New York festival will have in the East. In these respects, Mr. Thomas has proved himself a national benefactor and made for himself a national reputation. He occupies the same position to-day in this country as Pasdeloup in France, Costa in England, Wagner in Bavaria, and Liszt in Austria and Hungary. He is the monarch of music, and his edicts will hereafter be obeyed, because he has shown himself to be a competent master, and has produced a success out of pure musical merits, without having recourse to any sensational or extraneous auxiliaries. There has hitherto been no musical event in this country with which the Cincinnati festival can be compared. The two Boston Jubilees had nothing in common with it. They filled a larger space in the public eye and ear, they made more noise, and were in the nature of very glittering pageants, but they did nothing for music while they were in progress, and, if they have had any influence since they transpired, it has been a bad one. They died and left no sign. The Cincinnati festival was organized *de novo*, out of apparently crude materials, and with many misgivings on the part of Mr. Thomas that the performers would weary of their work, and that the public would not accept the work, even if they performed it well. It was in every respect a doubtful experiment. The tastes of a certain class of Germans were offended because the festival did not have the beer and the Gemuethlichkeit of the saengerfests. He also ran counter to the American taste, which likes to be tickled with noise and show. He put his festival exclusively upon its musical merit, and there he determined it should stand or fall. He made only two demands: first, that only the best music should be performed, and second, that it should be performed in the best manner, and he insisted upon these demands with the stubbornness of a musical Cæsar. What his programmes were is already known. They represented the highest order of music, and from the first note of the "Dettingen Te Deum," to the last note of the "Walpurgis Night," with the intermediate "Orpheus" and the Fifth and the Ninth Symphonies, he had not only the sympathies, but the enthusiasm, of the vast audiences. Five years ago, the man who had said that an audience of 5,000 people in Cincinnati would rise to their feet and cheer the Ninth Symphony, would have been esteemed a madman. The reason of its success, as well as of the success of all the rest of the music, was, that the people heard it given for the first time as it should be. It gave them an indication for the first time that there was something higher and better in music than the cheap stuff to which they had always listened, and which was the common property of hand-organs and brass bands, country singing-schools and Boston panjandrums. The amount of fatiguing work which was done by the chorus and orchestra, by Mr. Singer, the chorus-master, and Mr. Thomas himself, by day and by night, for several months, would hardly be believed if it were told. The success of the festival was Thomas' greatest reward, and hereafter, both in New York and Cincinnati, these festivals will be annual events. Next year they will also be held in other places in the United States. The feasibility of giving one in Chicago was discussed in Cincinnati, and by no one more earnestly than by Mr. Thomas himself. In regard to such an event, there are two important questions to be considered. First, have we men sufficiently interested in music to guarantee the expenses of such a festival simply for the sake of music? We have men enough who will guarantee anything that makes a great popular display and offers opportunities for advertising. But have we those sufficiently interested in art, to do something for the sake of art, without reference to dollars and cents and self-glorification? That is the first question to be settled. Having settled this, have we the material for a chorus? We make no reference to soloists or instrumentalists, for those could be imported. Have we the singing material? The Cincinnati chorus was a very remarkable one. In refinement and quality of voice, it has had no equal in this country. Three-fourths of it was from Cincinnati, and it was three-fourths American, and a large proportion of its members, especially in the sopranos and altos, belonged to the oldest and wealthiest families in Cincinnati. This chorus studied and sang for the sake of music. There were no jealousies, no bickerings, no soloists. No salaries were paid them, and all paid their own expenses, not even having the reward of complimentary tickets for their friends. The Executive Committee itself bought its own tickets. It is morally certain that we have not now the material for any chorus at all. There is not a society of mixed voices in Chicago. It might be possible to organize a small chorus, by dint of hard labor which in the course of time would be able to produce such music as was sung in Cincinnati, but to establish a large and competent chorus seems well nigh impossible. Chicago, like New York, is a cosmopolitan city, with a changeable population, and spread over a great area of territory. It is only an old and stationary population of leisure and wealth which can produce such a chorus. New York could not do it, and so the Boston Handel and Haydn Society was imported for the occasion of the festival in that city. Cincinnati had the material at home, and its singers submitted to a drill and discipline which were rigidly severe, and at the close of the festival were as enthusiastic as when they commenced. The result of that festival to-day is, that Cincinnati is the first musical city of the West. Chicago has a musical public—that has already been sufficiently tested—but where is our chorus? Where are our sopranos and our altos who will endure Thomas' discipline for three or four months at their own expense and with no hope of a solo? One thing, however, is certain, that if Chicago would hold out a sufficient financial and musical inducement, and if its singers will subject themselves without murmuring to Mr. Thomas' discipline, which has neither nonsense or child's play in it, Mr. Thomas will make the experiment next spring. There is ample time between now and winter to think of it; but it must be thought of with strict reference to art, and none whatever to show or advertising. Jubilees of show can be got up without musical labor, but festivals like those of Mr. Thomas are organized to educate the musical taste of the people, and to develop the true refinement and sublimity of the highest class of music. To do this must require months of hard labor. Is Chicago ready for a festival a year hence?

The Emperor William, of Germany, has once more been made a target of by some ambitious fanatic, but, with the usual good luck of the European sovereigns, escaped with only a hole through his helmet. It will be remembered that a desperate attempt was made upon the life of the Czar, some time since, in Paris. Amadeus was hardly on his Spanish throne before the assassins tried to shoot him. Napoleon was many times exposed to assassination, but seemed to bear a charmed life, and even the good Victoria has not been exempt from the assassin's conspiracies. The dispatches give no clue to the causes which led to this attempt upon the life of the German Emperor. His visit to St. Petersburg, it is now rumored, is for a distinct political purpose, and Bismarck went with him to negotiate, or, at least, to prepare the way for a treaty, it is said. The Prussian press has all along sided with Russia in her designs of making the conquest of Khiva, and has assailed England without reserve. The attempted assassination, however, could hardly have grown out of political matters. The assertion in the dispatches, that it was a priest who fired the shot, would seem to indicate that religious troubles were at the bottom of the affair. The course of the Emperor, with reference to the pending struggle between the Old Catholics and the Ultramontanes, and the rigid manner in which religious establishments have been regulated and in some instances suppressed in the German Empire, may have led some religious fanatic to attempt the deed. Notwithstanding all the privileges of royalty and the splendors of courts, they must be very materially offset by the reflection that every time royalty goes off for recreation it sets itself up as a target to be shot at. It may be possible, however, that royalty becomes accustomed to the operation as eels do to flaying, and [illegible] the proverbial unskillfulness of the hunters of royalty [illegible] to arouse any fears.

The last decision rendered by Chief Justice Chase, which would have an interest on this account alone, concerned an accident life insurance policy. The case came from Michigan, and was one in which the heirs of the deceased, who had come to his death by violence while walking, sued for $5,000, the amount of an accident policy which he had taken out for one day on the day of his death. Payment was refused because the policy stipulated insurance against accident and death while "traveling by public or private conveyance in the United States or Dominion of Canada." The assured proceeded by steamboat, after purchasing his insurance ticket, and then walked about eight miles to his residence. It was during this walk that he met his death by violence. The Michigan Courts held that the death did not come within the terms of the contract, as walking was not "traveling by public or private conveyance," and Chief Justice Chase's opinion affirmed the judgment of the State Court.

Church Disbanded.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., May 12.—On Saturday night last the Trustees of the Court Street Methodist Church voted to close the church, turn it over to the mortgagees, and disband the Society, on account of the inability to pay the interest on their debt, and keep the building in repair. Yesterday the Society ratified the vote, and the last services were held last evening. The debt amounts to nearly $19,000, most of which was advanced by E. Remington, of Ilion, N. Y.

NOTES AND OPINION.

It is very much questioned by Republican newspapers in Minnesota whether this is a good year for Mr. William D. Washburn, of Minneapolis, to run for Governor. The Minnesota member of the family does not, it is understood, agree with the Wisconsin and Illinois members in their regard of the Farmers' Movement.

—Eligible for Chief-Justice: Roscoe Conkling, of New York; Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin; William M. Evarts, of New York; George H. Williams, of Oregon. The Conkling interest is backed by politicians in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina (being the now vacant Circuit), since Conkling would undoubtedly arrange to take his own home Circuit, vice Ward Hunt, resigned, leaving a place on the Bench for Creswell, John Pool, Hugh L. Bond, or some other good friend to the Administration. It was understood, last winter, that Mr. Hunt was appointed only to keep the seat warm until such time as Conkling might be ready to take it.

—The Pittsburgh *Gazette* (Administration) says:

The position of the Chief Justice should be filled by a person of ripe age, eminent at the bar, profoundly versed in those broader questions of the law which come before that Court for determination. It should not be filled by a political partisan, in the narrow sense of that term; but by a man of pure character, of high purpose, of solid attainments, and mature judgment. Thus far we have heard of no one, in the list of the mentioned candidates, who meets this estimate.

—The Rock Island *Union* does not accept as final the press telegram from Washington that the Hon. John B. Hawley has returned his extra pay into the Treasury, and says there are peculiar reasons, in this individual case, for being suspicious. A brief line or two from Treasurer Spinner would solve all doubts; but, then, Treasurer Spinner's silence can only be unlocked by the Congressman in question.

—All over the country, from Maine to California, the people and the press are beginning to talk of the new men to be next elected to Congress—in 1874. It seems to be everywhere conceded that "new men" will be elected.

—The Freeport (Ill.) *News* says:

We apprehend a change more radical than any political change during the history of our country will take place during the next two years; and that in 1876 such a turning of the tables will occur as will teach politicians that they must obey the will of the people; that they must be honest and economical, and legislate for the good of the whole country; that monopolies, cliques, and Credit Mobiliers cannot control the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Departments of this Government.

—The farmers' movement (though thousands of men not farmers are interested in it) is an awakening of the mass of the people to regain their own. It is, or may be, a breaking of the thralldom of party. It will lead to the detection of rascals who have done their wickedness behind the screen of party. It is a tumbling from their stools of local political rulers and managers. If, with this sudden realization of power, the people recognize also the dominion of conscience; if men realize that the man who says that knaves *cannot* be deposed from high places is a coward, and that the man who votes for a rascal becomes to a certain extent responsible for that rascal's course, the country will be generally blessed through the present moving of the masses.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Journal.*

—It is well that the people are rising to dispute with these monopolies their right to imperil the industrial enterprises of the country by their unreasonable demands.—*Providence (R. I.) Press.*

—The nation can with as much propriety take charge of railroad routes as of water routes; while there can be no doubt that the Constitution gives it power, under the clause to regulate commerce between the States, to do either—provided the public welfare demands it. But it must move with discretion, and preserve a due regard for the rights of all. And this, we understand, is all that the farmers of the West demand.—*Utica (N. Y.) Herald.*

—The combination of the Chicago & Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads throws the entire railroad system of Wisconsin into the control of a powerful monopoly, and will be almost certain to precipitate the anti-monopoly question upon the people of this State. Though our sister State of Illinois has been distracted with a fierce agitation of the vexed question, Wisconsin had not shared the excitement, but now it is quite sure to speedily ensue.—*Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth.*

—The Hon. Adelbert Ames, of Maine or Massachusetts, who now represents the power of Federal bayonets in Mississippi in the United States Senate, has appeared in a new role. To the glory of his achievements in the army and his distinguished history in the United States Senate, he now adds the title of Vice-President of the National Cheap Transportation Association. Just think of Ames, a West Pointer by education, a carpet-bagger, and the jauntiest kid-glove gentleman in the Senate, feeling an interest in the necessities of the honest farmers and hard-palmed workingmen of the United States. His connection with cheap transportation savors very much of an effort to manufacture cheap capital to aid in making him Governor of Mississippi.—*New York Sun.*

—The members of Congress who united in the passage of this salary swindle seem to have supposed that it would be a nine-days' wonder—something which would elicit comment at the beginning and immediately after the injury was consummated, but which would soon be forgotten and cease to be an object of attention. This idea seems not to have been justified by subsequent experience. It is a matter for continual comment, and the people do not forget it.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

—Wherein it becomes less of a crime for a Congressman to take money out of the public treasury and bestow it on some local institution than to use it for individual purposes has not yet been explained.—*Forreston (Ill.) Journal.*

—Let the North learn that the veriest military despotism is preferable to the reign of savage blacks, led, organized, and compacted by more savage white men. We do not say this because Kellogg reigns. The difference between Kellogg and Warmoth is not worth the toss of a penny. The evil lies behind and beyond all this, and is inherent and inseparable from systems instituted by which ignorance and brutality may be subordinated through the ballot-box to purposes of basest selfishness, corruption, and scoundrelism.—*Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal.*

—If the people of Louisiana find themselves unable to reassert their rights, they will probably keep up the contest until the sham under which they have been living for years gives way to a military government. Of the two evils this is preferable, and when the sabre is again placed across the Pelican State, Cassandra can move northward with her voice of warning.—*Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald.*

—From present appearances the people of the United States will not become fully sensible of the terrible consequences of Grant's despotism until it is too late.—*Galveston (Tex.) News.*

—If it was the Rev. Anybodyelse, with any S. J. after his name, who was appointed by President Grant to make a tour of the American Consulates abroad, and not the Rev. Dr. Newman, would there not be a howl about it all over this country, and when would the last be heard of Priestcraft and Jesuitry? But why is any Rev. Dr. appointed on such a mission?—*Dubuque Telegraph.*

—Mrs. Stanton [illegible] themselves now as [illegible]: "Let women [illegible] themselves before. Let them take care of their own interests. They have too long let their benevolent instincts work toward the Church and men; let them now attend to themselves. Let the churches alone; don't carpet churches, don't have fairs to deck them with painted windows; don't give your ministers donation parties; put all your energies into earnest work for your own emancipation. Make a social revolution. Carry the war, if need be, into your own families; let the baby go without bibs, the husband's shirts without buttons, the home without care, until the men give in. When they find their comfort depends on allowing us the ballot, they will wheel into line and give it to us. Women have too long petitioned and begged of men; let them now make sieges and carry the war into their homes. It is coming to that, sirs, and it is going to be a dear piece of business for you. We are going to vote—peaceably if we can, but with war if we must."

—Those who have actually drawn the money out of the Treasury and then returned it, have recognized the fact that they are guilty of taking that which did not belong to them, and their returning does not do the head nor the heart any credit, nor reflect any honor upon them. We do not refer to either political party in particular, because the members of each have been guilty of the same outrage, and are alike culpable; but we wish to impress upon the minds of the people of all parties the necessity of repudiating the whole lot of political mountebanks who are and have been disgracing this nation for years past.—*Paxton (Ill.) Journal.*

—It is useless for the President of the United States to try to conduct our Government on monarchial plans, for, while "Kings or Queens may do no wrong," we have conclusive and undeniable evidence that a President can.—*Dubuque Herald.*

THE COUNCIL.

The Nomination of Sergeant Lull as Captain Confirmed—22 to 11.

A New Ordinance to Provide for the Inspection of Rendering-Tanks.

The Police Commissioners' Power in the Matter of Removal and Appointment to be Investigated.

Proposed Suspension of Business on Decoration-Day.

Street and Sewer Improvements—Various Petitions.

A regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening, Ald. Woodman in the chair. Present, Ald. Bowen, Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Coey, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, Clowry, Powell, O'Brien, Bond, Clark, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Cannon, Ogden, Woodman, Corcoran.

RENDERING-TANKS.

The Mayor sent in a communication stating that the late explosion of a rendering-tank at Schoenemann's had induced him to have prepared an amendment to the revised ordinances, providing for the inspection of such tanks, the passage of which he recommended.

The ordinance makes it the duty of the Inspector of Boilers to examine all such tanks, and makes all provisions applicable to the inspection of steam-boilers applicable to them.

The subject was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

WEST SIDE POLICE COURT.

The Mayor nominated John Amberg, Deputy Clerk of the West Side Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Adam L. Amberg.

It was referred to the Committee on Police.

LINCOLN PARK.

The Mayor also transmitted the report of the Lincoln Park Commissioners, already published. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for opening Milwaukee avenue; for permission to erect a bathing-house at the foot of Twenty-first street; for opening Franklin street, north of Division; for water, pipe, and sidewalk on Dean street, from Wood to Paulina; for a sewer on Noble street, from Milwaukee avenue to Division street; for a sidewalk on Cottage place; for the improvement of Archer avenue, from Halsted street to the South Branch bridge; for the renewal of the right of the Chicago Plate and Bar Company to lay a track across Thirty-first street.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to prepare an ordinance for paving Archer avenue, from Halsted street to South Branch; for paving Wabash avenue, from Lake to Harrison streets; to advertise for bids for erecting an engine-house at the corner of Harrison street and Pacific avenue; to report ordinances for sidewalks on Roberts street, from Chicago avenue to Erie, the west side of Wood, from Twenty-second to Blue Island avenue; and on both sides of Lincoln and Robey, from Nineteenth to Blue Island avenue; to build main sewers on Finnell, McLaughlin, and Arnold streets and Wentworth avenue.

An order directing the Board to include in their annual estimates a sum sufficient to build a sewer in Halsted street from Archer avenue to Thirty-fifth street, the property-owners there desiring to have the street paved, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE POLICE BOARD.

Ald. Cullerton offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Corporation Counsel to report what rights and duties of the Police Board were abrogated, or put in abeyance, by the act known as the Mayor's bill, and whether the Mayor and Council were authorized to promote a Sergeant to a Captaincy, notwithstanding the charter and amendments thereto.

Ald. Cullerton, in offering it, expressed the opinion that the members of the Board of Police were receiving very large salaries; if all power had been taken from them, they were left with nothing to do.

DECORATION DAY.

Ald. Schaffner offered a resolution, which was adopted, that all the city offices shall be closed on the 30th inst., and that the Mayor issue a proclamation, requesting that all places of business be closed on that day.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted ordinances for cindering and filling the alley in the south half of Block 3, Sampson & Green's Addition, curbing and filling Franklin, from Van Buren to Harrison, planking the alley between State and Dearborn, from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-ninth, which were passed.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division, reported on the subject of opening North Franklin street, recommending that no action be taken on the matter.

The whole thing was filed.

The ordinance in regard to changing the grade at the intersection of Canal and Sixteenth streets, was passed.

The Board submitted an estimate of $22,970 for work necessary to be done on the approaches to Lake street bridge, and asked it be added to their annual estimates.

It was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Board, in reply to a resolution of inquiry as to the builders of the viaducts which have been constructed in Chicago, reported that eight were the "Keystone," one the Detroit Bridge Company, one Fox & Howard, and one F. E. Canda. Nine are of iron, and two of wood.

ENGINE LOT.

The order directing the Comptroller to advertise for a lot for an engine-house on Indiana street, between Noble street and Ashland avenue, was passed.

The report of the Committee on Fire and Water to the effect that the Madison street police station is a very poor one, but that it would be unwise to exchange for the lot at the corner of Green and Washington streets, since it would be expensive and was opposed by the residents on Washington street, was concurred in.

The report of the same Committee adverse to locating an engine house near the corner of Lincoln and Erie streets, was also concurred in.

SERGEANT LULL.

The report of the Police Committee, recommending the confirmation of Sergeant Lull was taken up.

Ald. Heath moved he be confirmed.

Ald. Cullerton called attention to the resolution which had been adopted calling upon the Corporation Counsel for information on the subject.

Ald. McGrath and Lengacher favored a delay of a week, to see where the authority to appoint lay. If the Mayor and Council appointed policemen and firemen, the sooner the Commissioners were rid of the better. Ald. McGrath had no charge to make against Sergt. Lull, but he was nominated to an important office, and no man should be appointed on whose character there was the slightest stain. He had made up his mind to vote against a confirmation, and that from the purest motives. There was no one he wanted appointed, but he believed, though the Mayor was doubtless sincere, there were men of superior ability and honesty in the ranks of the patrolmen.

Ald. McGenniss said that the Police Board indorsed Lull's nomination. He attached no importance to the charges against him.

Ald. Schaffner said many charges had been made to him, against Sergeant Lull, but some of them made by persons who declined to allow their names to be used. He had investigated some of the allegations, and found several unfounded. He had never himself been the prosecutor or persecutor of Sergeant Lull, but simply doing his duty. He had no preferences for any one. All the charges against Lull had been disproved, except two, where he could not give names. He could not, however, vote for confirmation.

Ald. Pickering said the Committee found nothing against Lull. Everything showed he was the right man.

A vote was then taken, resulting,—yeas, 22; nays, 11;—as follows:

Yeas—Bowen, Richardson, Dixon, McGenniss, Coey, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Tracey, Cullerton, Clowry, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, Ogden, and Woodman—22.

Nays—Warren, Schmitz, Kehoe, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Cannon, and Corcoran—11.

GAS.

The ordinance fixing the time of lighting and extinguishing the street lamps, being the same table as that adopted in other years, was recommitted.

WIDENING THE RIVER.

The ordinance to buy the land necessary to widen the South Branch near Twelfth street, was passed.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Judiciary Committee recommended the confirmation of A. N. Waterman as member of the Board of Health. It was laid over.

The same Committee reported favorably on an ordinance to prevent cutting sods and trees, and it was laid over.

The same Committee recommended the passage of the ordinance to prevent cruelty to animals, without amending it by regulating the number of persons who shall ride on street cars. The matter was laid over.

SALARIES.

Ald McGrath offered the following, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be, and they are hereby instructed to submit in separate amounts, the salary of each and every city officer and employe, except Aldermen, in their report on the appropriation ordinance, when such report and ordinance are submitted to this Council for its consideration.

The Council then adjourned.

MEDICAL BRUTES.

A Matter That Should Be Investigated.

If medical students must cut up dead paupers to find out how to carve the living without killing them, it is no more than right they should perform the operation without shocking the sensibilities of people by exposing all the horrifying phases of the work. A medical student who will willfully scatter a chopped-up man along a public highway, exposing the mutilated remains to people of refined tastes, is a brute and a Modoc. That there are medical students in this city to whom these remarks properly apply, is shown by a discovery which was made on West Lake street, on Sunday morning, near the Four-Mile House. People in that vicinity were at that time horrified by seeing human heads, trunks, legs, and arms floating in the ditches in front of their houses, half-concealed under the slimy water. Two heads, apparently those of middle-aged men, floated side by side in one place, and near Mr. Carpenter's residence, the mutilated remains of a child were found. The manner in which the bodies were cut up plainly indicated that they had been in a dissecting-room. And this fact was substantiated still later in the day by the finding of some dissecting-hooks imbedded in the flesh of a leg. Upon investigating the matter, it was learned that, at an early hour last Thursday morning, a man, named Barrett, found a barrel, which appeared to be filled with something, lying in a ditch near the Four-Mile House. He permitted it to remain undisturbed until Saturday evening, when, impelled by curiosity, he opened it. On the top was a layer of bloody rags, and beneath it the mutilated remains of two men and two small children. Horrified and frightened, he dumped the contents into the ditch and ran home. The solution of the matter is that some medical students, being either too poor to have them buried, or, what is more probable, brutalized by familiarity with dead carcasses, had taken that way to put out of the way the remains of their subjects. Yesterday the remains were gathered together and taken to the Morgue, and Coroner Stephens has been requested to hold an inquest. An investigation of the matter should be instituted and the offenders punished.

PERSONAL.

Dr. O. Lester, of Moline, Ill., is at the Matteson House.

The Hon. C. N. Griggs, of New York, is at the Sherman House.

Gen. John C. Dalton, of Boston, is at the Sherman House.

Dr. E. S. Cowles, of Springfield, is at the Sherman House.

Gen. M. V. Wiseman, of New York, is at the Matteson House.

Gen. P. B. Pickins, of New York, is at the Sherman House.

The Hon. A. Conroe, of Milwaukee, is at the Sherman House.

Hon. T. O. Howe, of Green Bay, Wis., is at the Sherman House.

Hon. Horace Rublee, United States Minister to Switzerland, is at the Sherman House.

O. Ott, Esq., General Purchasing Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, is at the Matteson House.

Hon. Charles G. Williams, Janesville, Wis., is at the Sherman House.

Hon. George Reed, of Manitowoc, is at the Sherman House.

Messrs. Clem Studebaker and J. M. Studebaker, wagon-makers, of South Bend, are at the Gardner.

John L. Freeman, of Cleveland, O., General Baggage Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, is at the Matteson House.

Dr. T. C. Sacbee, a former resident of this city, has returned to Chicago, with the intention of making it his home. His many friends will be glad of his resolve, and will kill the fatted calf for him.

Mr. Henry Weaver, who has been known for the past five years as a popular and efficient clerk at the Mansion House, Buffalo, has recently become connected with the Gault House office, in this city.

The following were at the Gault House yesterday: Louis B. Parsons, St. Louis; S. Bardwell, Plainfield; W. H. Reid, Hamilton, Ontario; J. C. Shoenmaker, Kansas City; F. Caldwell, New York; C. H. Lomes, Boston; J. Reed and lady, Philadelphia.

The following were at the Gardner House yesterday: W. L. Tenney, Cleveland; James A. Dwight, Rockford; H. B. Shuman, Toledo; Ed. H. Parker, Omaha; H. A. Gardner, Detroit; Ph. W. Schneider, St. Louis; C. Wright Kirby, New York.

The following were the distinguished arrivals at the East Side Briggs House yesterday: C. F. Churchill, Chenoa; F. C. Hills, Sioux City, Iowa; Hugh Bose, Plymouth, Ind.; Dr. J. H. Brooks, Des Moines, Iowa; R. K. Berry, San Francisco; Jeff Durly, Hennepin; D. P. King, Austin, Texas; T. B. Sage, Salt Lake City; H. W. Page, Fitchburg, Mass.

The following were at the Sherman House yesterday: Theodore Hosmer, San Francisco; H. S. Hosmer, Buffalo; B. J. Bennett, New York; G. S. Appleton, Burlington, Vt.; R. R. Porter, Wilmington, Del.; S. C. Strong, Troy, N. Y.; H. E. Parsons, Ashtabula, O.; Thos. Darwin, St. Louis; Joseph Newey, England.

Bishop Andrews has at last decided to make Des Moines his home.

Ex-Minister Motley still resides in Holland, engaged in literary pursuits.

Madame LeVert will give a series of readings at the watering-places next summer.

Mortimer M. Jackson, United States Consul at Liverpool, is home on a furlough. His residence is at Mineral Point, Wis.

M. Charrington has retired from a wealthy firm of London brewers and become a zealous supporter of teetotalism.

Col. James Latta, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, vice A. L. Russell, resigned, to take effect June 1.

Benjamin Evans, Superintendent of the Reform School at Westboro, Mass., whence so many boys stampeded, the other day, has resigned.

Gen. Frank Gardner, C. S. A., the defender of Port Hudson, died, April 29, at Lafayette, Ala., aged 50. He was born in New York, graduated at West Point, appointed in the army in 1843, and resigned (brevet Captain) in 1861 to join the forces in rebellion.

The Brooklyn papers are full of letters from people urging Henry Ward Beecher to deny the terrible stories rumored about him. Beecher says he will deny nothing, that he does not read the papers, and that he cares nothing for what anybody says.

The Duke of Edinburgh has gone to Nice to pay his addresses to the Emperor of Russia's daughter, and a marriage between the young couple will, no doubt, be arranged. The Princess of Wales is sister-in-law of the Czarowitz's, and the Czarowitz and his Princess are coming over in June on a friendly visit to the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House. The English royal family is also connected with the Imperial family of Russia by other ties of marriage, the Princess Royal (Crown Princess of Prussia) being married to a first cousin of the Emperor Alexander, and the Princess Alice to his nephew.

Just Opened.

A few camel's hair shawls, very cheap; 1,000 dozen Lefousse celebrated French kid gloves, which we will sell at $1.25 per pair. Also a large line of lace seques, point overdresses, etc., at but little above half the regular prices. Also over 1,000 pieces of black and colored dress silks at a reduction of 25 per cent from prices a year ago. Large line of ladies' underwear. Over 500 cases of assorted spring dry goods now opening. Buyers who care to save their money should give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. C. W. & E. Pardridge & Co., Nos. 118, 120, 122 and 124 State street, near Madison street.

BISHOP HARRIS.

His Reception by His Methodist Brethren Last Evening.

The Methodist churches of the city were well represented at a reception given Bishop Harris, in the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, corner of Fourteenth street, last evening. Nearly 500 ladies and gentlemen, embracing nearly all the prominent members of the denomination, were present. They assembled in the lecture-room, which was tastefully decorated with flowers, and, after an hour spent in conversation, were called to order by Arthur Edwards, Esq., who nominated Dr. Danby for Chairman.

Mr. J. W. Waughop, of Trinity Church, was introduced, and delivered the address of welcome. He said when the representatives of the Methodist Church assembled in Brooklyn a year ago, all watched with interest to see who would be selected to be General Superintendent. It was well known that several were to be added to the Board of Bishops. When action was taken, and the result became known, a thrill of gratification spread throughout Illinois; and when, later, it was announced that, in locating the Bishops, it was determined that the Rev. Thomas L. Harris, the famous Missionary Secretary, was to make his home in Chicago, the fact occasioned general rejoicing among the Methodists of the city. [Applause.] To-night, on behalf of the laymen of the city [turning to Bishop Harris] he was commissioned to extend to him a most heartfelt welcome. They welcomed him as a friend, as a Christian, and as a minister of the Gospel, more especially, to a home in Chicago. The interests of the section with which he would be identified were so vast and developing so rapidly that his presence here would be of great importance to the Church. They had felt this all the time—that they wanted in their midst a General Superintendent. Although he tarried with them but a short time, yet when on his perilous journey to the East, he would be followed every step by their prayers. When he returned with his family, as all hoped he might, he would be welcomed to their altars, their hearts, and their homes. [Applause.]

The Bishop, a benevolent-looking gentleman with a countenance continually lighted up with a smile, in reply, said that the friends would not expect him to make a formal address upon such an occasion, as he had not been admonished that he was to speak. No one was more surprised than himself a year ago when we was chosen Bishop. He had second choice in selecting a home, and was glad when Chicago was not selected, because he wanted to come here. [Applause.] He regretted that he had not been able to come before. The General Conference had assigned him some specific duties foreign to the office of General Superintendent, and these had engrossed all his time. He had not done as hard work during any summer before for a long time. At the meeting of the Bishops in the fall, he was appointed to visit the foreign missions. This would prevent his fulfilling the duties of his office for eighteen months or two years and settling down in any place. His family had gone to Germany, and he would meet them at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and bring them home with him on his return to Chicago. [Applause.] He could not but feel gratified at the cordial reception accorded him, and he returned his sincere thanks for it. He went away with no evil forebodings; he expected to come back; dying abroad was not in his programme. [Applause.]

When order was restored, Mr. R. F. Queal stepped forward, and, in a neat speech, presented the Rev. J. W. Waugh with several astronomical aids as a testimonial of the esteem and love of his friends. Dr. Waugh returns to India with the Bishop. He has served ten years there among the heathen, and the instruments—an orrery, a tellurian, and a celestial globe,—will assist him in imparting to them a knowledge of the earth and the solar system. He received the articles in an appropriate manner, promising to use them to the best of his ability.

The assemblage then partook of a lunch, prepared by the ladies of the Wabash Avenue Church, and passed the remainder of the evening in talking, and listening to sacred music.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The clerks in the County Treasurer's office are busy preparing the registers for the forthcoming June elections.

The attention of the Academy of Sciences, at its next meeting, will be occupied by paying a tribute to the memory of John Stuart Mill.

The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded the contract for curbing, filling, and paving the approaches to the Canal street viaduct, at Sixteenth street, to De Golyer & Hubbard.

There will be a meeting of the Decoration Committees, at the Gardner House this evening. All members are requested to be present without further notice.

The corner stone of the new Church of the Messiah will be laid this afternoon at 3 o'clock, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street. Rev. Robert Collyer, Rev. C. W. Wendte, and the pastor will take part in the services.

A pigeon match will take place this afternoon at Woodlawn, Hyde Park, between J. F. Robertson, and Dr. O. H. Brass, for $50 a side, the loser to pay for the birds; twenty-five birds each, to trap and handle birds for each other.

At the inquest on the body of Minnie Esinstadt, the little child who was killed on Saturday afternoon, by being run over on Blue Island avenue, by Clark & McCoy's baking wagon, a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A public meeting of Garden City Division, Sons of Temperance, will be held this evening, corner of Randolph and Clinton streets, to hear T. M. Van Court relate his grievances at the Washingtonian Home,—and why he left it. The Managers are not invited.

At the inquest on the body of Edward Sinclair, who died suddenly at No. 130 East Harrison street, on Sunday, a verdict of death from alcoholic poisoning was rendered, which probably means that the deceased had been addicted to strong drink.

The alarm of fire from Box 265, at half-past 11 o'clock last night, was caused by the discovery of flames in a two-story frame house, No. 320 Hubbard street, owned by a Mrs. Sullivan, and unoccupied. The fire is supposed to have had its origin in incendiarism. Loss, $500; insurance unknown.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division met yesterday and considered the remonstrance of property-owners against the opening of Franklin street. It was decided to recommend to the Council that the proposed improvement be not made, as the people were unable to meet the expense.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body which was found in the river on Sunday morning at the Randolph street bridge. Miss Ella Moynihan, of No. 158 West Jackson street, identified the body as that of her brother, Andrew Moynigan, who has been missing since April 26. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

A number of property-owners who favor the extension of Milwaukee avenue, and the further improvement of that thoroughfare by viaducts, called on the Mayor yesterday, and talked the matter over with him for some time. No definite conclusion was reached, and another meeting, which will be attended by His Honor and the members of the Board of Public Works, will be held in the office of the latter body on Thursday afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock.

A meeting of the Brickmakers' Association was held yesterday afternoon, at which it was reported that the outlook for the trade during the coming summer was extremely unfavorable. It was decided not to reduce the wages of employes at present, but to modify them so that one set of hands shall receive more and another less. The proposition to pay workmen but once a month was discussed, and laid on the table. The Committee on Furniture, charged with the fitting of the Association's hall, was granted more time at its own request, and the meeting adjourned.

A painful accident occurred yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Swandon's Roofing Works, No. 182 South Jefferson street. An employe named George Mynded, who resides at No. 182 Third avenue, had his right arm torn off close to the shoulder by a crusher, while attempting to manipulate a piece of galvanized iron. He was carried to McCheney's drug store, on the corner of Clinton and Madison streets, and attended by Drs. McCheney and Young. It is believed that he will die. Mynded is a single man, and a machinist by trade.

On Sunday afternoon, two little boys, aged respectively 8 and 10 years, named Willie Carl and Willie Shultz, while playing in the rear of the former's home, No. 1001 Milwaukee avenue, fell into an open vault and both were drowned, before assistance could be given. They had been missing from their homes two hours before they were discovered. It is supposed that they were attempting to cross over a board which they had placed over the vault, when it turned and precipitated them into the water. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

The stockholders of the Sterling Bank have decided to change the name of the bank to that of the "Illinois Trust and Savings Bank," increase the capital to $500,000, and move to Chicago. There is a bank known as the "Illinois Trust Company and Savings Bank" at Princeton, with a branch office in this city, now at the Dime Savings Bank, No. 105 Clark street. The act under which the change was made by the Sterling Bank stockholders provides that no name shall be assumed similar to that of any other corporation organized under the laws of this State without the consent of such corporation. The Princeton Bank protests.

The State printers who are paid for the work of publishing the laws passed by the Legislature appear to have affixed a comfortable steal to their control. They are required by law to print and distribute the recently enacted laws. They have so far complied with this as to set up the volume, but before printing them for public distribution are sending round circulars promising to any person who shall enclose $1.50, a copy of the laws. Thus while the State pays the composition bills, the printers get up a private volume for sale before printing them for public service. As many of the acts were passed with an emergency clause, the delay is a serious loss to the State. Needed: An investigation.

$15,000 Worth of Jewelry Stolen.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 12.—Joseph Ormsby, of the firm of Ormsby & Co., manufacturing jewelers, this morning lost his carpet-bag, containing $15,000 worth of jewelry, diamonds, etc. The bag was in the custody of the proprietors of the Osborne Hotel, and was delivered to the thief by a clerk through mistake.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The European financial situation continues to be actively discussed. An improvement is reported at Vienna, sufficient relief having been received to prevent a further panic in speculative fancies, but money is worth 10@12 per cent in open market on new securities, which have been manufactured extensively of late. The Bank of Hamburg has raised the rate of interest to 5@5½c, which is followed by rumors of a panic on the Bourse there. In Frankfort and Amsterdam there is less apprehension of trouble, though the feeling is unsettled. The London market is quiet at a shade easier rates for consols and American securities, and a decline in Erie to 47¾, with a recovery to 48, and some improvement in consols at the close.

Here money was easy during the morning at 6@7, but firmer in the afternoon, the closing rate being 7, gold.

Sterling ruled quiet and steady at 108¾@108⅞ for 60 days, and 109¾@110 for sight.

Gold was active, declining under considerable sales of long gold from 118⅛ to 117½, closing at 117¾@117⅞. Loans 5 per cent to 1-32. Clearings, $101,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $224,700. Customs receipts, $410,000.

Governments quiet but firm.

State bonds dull and steady.

Stocks opened strong, and, except Erie, ¼@1 per cent above Saturday's closing rates. A further advance was made in early dealings, but before the First Board the tone of speculation changed, and a downward movement was recorded. After the call, there was a partial recovery, succeeded by a second decline. A steadier feeling followed, but after the second call prices once more were drooping, and fell to the lowest point of the day. After 3 o'clock the decline was checked, and, though the market was feverish, the whole list closed considerably above the lowest figures. There were large sales of Erie, on foreign account, during the day. The extreme fall in stocks during the day was ½@2½ per cent, with a partial recovery before the close.

Sterling exchange, 108¾@108⅞.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	121⅛	Coupons, '67	120¾
5-20s of '62	116	Coupons, '68	118¾
Coupons, '64	116	New 5s	115
Coupons, '65	117½	10-40s	115
Coupons, '65 (new)	118¾	Currency 6s	115¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93½	Virginias, old	46
Tennessees, old	81½	North Carolinas, old	27½
Tennessees, new	81½	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel	86½	St Paul pfd	73¾
Quicksilver	37	Wabash	69½
Adams Express	95¾	Wabash pfd	89
Wells Fargo	81	Fort Wayne	93
American Express	67½	Terre Haute	17
United States Ex	73¾	Terre Haute pfd	40
Pacific Mail	52⅞	Chicago & Alton	110
New York Central	100½	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
Erie	61⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	42½
Erie pfd	73	C., C. & C	35
Harlem	126½	C., B. & Q	109
Harlem pfd	127	Lake Shore	90¾
Michigan Central	104½	Indiana Central	32½
C. & P	89½	Illinois Central	115
Northwestern	80	Union Pacific	31¼
Northwestern pfd	86⅞	Central Pacific bonds	102¾
Rock Island	108⅜	Union Pacific bond	85⅞
N. J. Central	105	Del., Lack. & Western	103
St. Paul	58¾	Hartford & Erie	3

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 12—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 2d@12s 2d; white, 12s 1d; club, 12s 3d. Corn, 27s 9d.

Pork, 70s. Lard, 40s.

LIVERPOOL, May 12—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 66s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LONDON, May 12—5 p. m.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £5,000.

LONDON, May 12—5 p. m.—Consols, 93⅜ for money; 93½ on account; 5-20s, '65, 91¾; do '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 88½; new 5s, 89¼; Erie, 48.

Linseed oil, 33s 5d.

Turpentine, 30s.

FRANKFORT, May 10.—5-20s of 1862, 95¾.

PARIS, May 9.—Rentes, 54f 40c.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 8¾d; middling Orleans, 9½d; sales 12,000 bales; American, 7,000; speculation and export, 20,000; May delivery, Savannah and Charleston, 8¼d; June do, 8⅜d; July and August do, 8½d; sales uplands deliverable July and August, 8⅜d.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s@12s 2d. Corn, 27s 6d.

Beef, 88s. Cheese, 71s. Lard, 40s 9d. Pork, 62s. Cumberland middles, 38s 6d.

ANTWERP, May 12.—Refined petroleum, 40¾f.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 12.—BEEVES—Yesterday and to-day 315 cars, or 5,040 head, making a total of 8,250 for the week, against 9,580 last week. The quality was fair, ranging from common to prime, with a few car loads of extra and fancy steers. The market was moderately active, at an advance from Friday of ½c net. The offerings were all sold before noon. Excluding a few fancy steers, which retailed at 13½@14c, the extreme range for native steers was 10½@13½c, with the bulk of the sales at 11½@12½c, including 25 cars Texans, 10½@11c; fat bulls, 4½@5c. Live weight. Sales include: 15 cars Illinois steers, 6½ to 8 cwt, 11½@13½c; 11 cars do, 6½ to 7¾ cwt, 11¾@12½c; 18 cars do, 6½ to 7½ cwt, 11½@12½c; 8 cars do, 7 to 7½ cwt, 11½@12½c; 5 cars do, 7 cwt, 11½c; 4 cars do, 6 cwt, 11c; 4 cars do, 6¾ cwt, 11½c; 8 cars do, 6¾@7½ cwt, 11½@12½c; 9 cars do, 6½ cwt, 12c; 6 cars do, 8 cwt, 12½@13½c; 14 cars do, 7¼ cwt, 12½c; 5 cars do, 6¾ cwt, 11½c; 2 cars Missouri, 9¼ cwt, 13@14c; 6 cars do, 7¼ cwt, 12c; 8 cars Missouri, 6¾ cwt, 11@12c; 6 cars Kansas steers, 1,350 lbs average, $6.85 per 100 lbs; live weight; 6 cars Texans, 6¼ cwt, 10¼c; 11 cars do, 5½ to 6 cwt, 10½@11c, and 6 cars do, 6 cwt, 11c.

DRESSED BEEF—Was doing a little better to-day in Washington market, and the commonest to best ruled at 9@11c.

SHEEP—For the week, 15,758, against 11,688 last week; to-day, 4,700, and trade brisk at 6@7½c for sheared sheep, and 8@8¼c for good to fancy unshorn. A lot of 670 Texas sheep sold at 6c, such as one week ago were not wanted at 4½c. Sales include: 2 cars sheared Ohio, av 98 lbs, at 7¼c; 3 cars, av 88 lbs, at 6½c; 1 car, av 86 lbs, at 7c; 1 car unshorn Ohio, av 104 lbs, at 8½c; 1 car unshorn Illinois, av 95 lbs, at 8¼c.

Spring Lambs—Dull at 12@15c.

HOGS—To-day, 13,200, making 44,900 for the week, against 41,900 last week. Live in demand at 5½@5¾c; city dressed steady at 7¼@7½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The commission houses were quiet to-day, except the agents for woolens who more active with the clothing trade. There was a fair jobbing trade, mostly in cotton goods. The market for brown and bleached cottons is steady in first hands, but jobbers' prices continue irregular, and in buyers' favor. Colored cottons are firm. Cottonades are in fair request. Rolled jaconets rule active at 8½c. Prints, ginghams, and dress goods are quiet. Heavy fancy cassimeres and overcoatings are in better demand, but light weights rule dull. Foreign goods are quiet, with grenadines selling very low.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—CATTLE—Dull; sales, 3,000 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at $7.75@8.00; fair to good, $6.50@7.00; common, $5.00@6.00.

SHEEP—In fair demand; sales, 10,000 at $7.00@8.00 for wooled, and $6.00 for clipped.

HOGS—Unchanged, with sales of 5,000 at $8.00@8.50.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 12.—The petroleum market is quiet and unchanged, with sales of 2 barges of crude here at 6¾c per gallon; refined, 18¾@18½c on cars here, and 19¾@20c delivered.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 12.—COTTON—Dull, strongly in buyers' favor; middling upland, 19½c. Sales: Futures, 13,900, as follows: May, 19⅛c; June, 18¾@18⅞c; July, 18¾@18⅞c; August, 18 7-16@18 11-16c; September, 17⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; receipts, 12,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.65@6.35; common to good $6.50@7.40; good to choice, $7.45@8.35; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; extra Ohio, $6.90@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.50. Rye flour fair request; $4.25@6.00, the latter for choice. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer, fairly active; receipts, 73,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.45; No. 3 spring, $1.54@1.57; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.68@1.70; do first half June, $1.62; No. 1 Milwaukee, first half June, $1.69. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn dull, declining; receipts, 84,000 bu; new mixed Western, 67c; old do, 68c. Oats active, firm; receipts, 60,000 bu; new mixed Western, 51@53c; white Western, 58c; black Western, 51@51½c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 15@15½c; Pennsylvania, 15¼@16c; Jersey, 16@16½c.

HAY—Firm; prime, $1.30@1.50; good, $1.15@1.25.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio, 17¼@19½c. Sugar active and strong, at 8 1-16@8¼c; refining quoted at 7⅞@8⅛c. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady at 7¾@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Inactive; crude, 8½@9c; refined, 20c.

TURPENTINE—A shade firmer, at 51c.

TOTAL STOCK OF GRAIN in Warehouse May 10:

Wheat, bu	122,000
Corn, bu	382,000
Oats, bu	255,000
Rye, bu	30,000
Barley, bu	370,000
Malt, bu	189,000
Peas, bu	565

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade firmer; new mess, $18.00; seller June, $18.00. Beef steady; plain mess, $9.00@11.75; extra, $12.00@13.00; beef hams dull at $28.00@33.00; tierce beef dull; prime, $20.00@22.00; India, $23.00@25.00. Cut meats firm; shoulders, 7½c; middles steadier; long clear, 9¼@9⅜c; short, 9¾c. Lard steady; Western steam, 9⅜@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Lower; new State, 26@28c; Western, 27@30c.

CHEESE—Firm at 12@16½c.

WHISKY—Fairly active and firmer; 93½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; family, $9.00@10.00. Corn firm at 55@57c. Oats advanced to 45c.

BRAN—Dull at 70c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $25.50; choice, $26.00@27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, offering at $18.00. Dry salted meats quiet at 7¾@8c, 9c and 9½c. Bacon dull at 8¼c, 10c, and 10½c. Hams dull at 14½@14¾c. Lard quiet; refined tierce, 9¾c; keg, 10¼@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; fully fair, 8¾c. Molasses, nothing doing. Coffee firmer at 18@20c.

WHISKY—Dull at 90@93c.

COTTON—Firm; sales 3,500 bales good ordinary at 15¼c; low middling, 16¾c; middlings, 18¼c; middling Orleans, 18½c; receipts, 6,037 bales; exports, Liverpool, 5,825; stock, 145,149.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—Flour firm but unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady; mixed Western, 64c. Oats firm and in good demand; Western mixed, 50c; do white, 52@54c. Rye firm at 95c@$1.03.

HAY—Active and firm; Western, $27.00@30.00.

PROVISIONS—Dull and heavy. Mess pork nominal at $18.00@18.50; bulk meats dull; shoulders 7¼c; rib sides, 8¾@8⅞c; clear rib sides, 9¼c. Bacon in fair jobbing demand—Shoulders, 8¼c@8½c; rib sides, 9¾@10c; clear ribs, 10¼@10½c; sugar-cured hams, 14@15c. Lard dull at 9¼@9½.

BUTTER—Western firmer. Receipts light; good choice tub, 28@30c.

WHISKY—Firmer and scarce, 94@94½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 12.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; Western, 60c. Barley held at $1.06 for upland. Canada oats dull; State, 46c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet; Western red, $1.95@1.97; amber, $1.98@2.00; white, $2.05@2.10. Rye declined, 93c. Corn in fair demand; yellow, 64c; mixed, 63¼@64c. Oats steady; white, 51@52c; mixed, 47@50c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $18.50. Lard, 9¾@10c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 14½c; refined, 20c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western iron, 94c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 12.—Flour steady. Wheat inactive; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $1.50; sales of 7,800 bu White Toledo at $1.85. Corn dull; 50c bid for No. 2; sales of car lots at 52c. Oats, rye, and barley neglected. Seeds quiet.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.75@8.00. Wheat firm at $1.73@1.75. Corn firm at 45c. Rye firm at 83c. Oats dull at 42@48c. Barley firm.

PROVISIONS—Opened quiet, but closed stronger; mess nominal at $17.50. Lard quiet, but firm; steam, 9c, offerings light; kettle, 9¾c; jobbing sales, 9¾c. Bulk meats steady and firm; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib sides, 8¾c; clear, 9c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib sides, 9¾c; clear, 9¾c, jobbing sales.

WHISKY—Firm at 88c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 12.—COTTON—Dull and low; middling, 17c; receipts, 1,770 bales; shipments, 3,840 bales; stock, 33,645 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and a shade lower. Corn meal active at $2.55. Corn in fair demand and firm at 60c. Oats quiet at 44@45c.

HAY—Quiet at $16.00@26.00.

BRAN—Scarce at $15.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and lower; shoulders, 8¼c; sides, 10@10½. Lard dull and drooping at 9½@10½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.37½; No. 2 do, $1.30. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 32½c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 42½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 68½c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 spring, 88c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; to Oswego, 13½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 60,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 190,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Spring quiet; strictly prime to choice soft, $1.32@1.37; winter lower; No. 2 red winter, $1.77@1.78. Corn a shade lower; No. 2 mixed, 39@39½c, in elevator, cash; 41½c seller June. Oats steady at opening; No. 2, 35@35½c, in elevator; 37@38c sacked; closing lower to sell. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, 85@90c. Rye—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2, 69c.

WHISKY—Firm at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; small lots at $17.50. Dry salted meats nominal. Bacon slow, but rather better feeling; cash lots at 7½c, 8c, 9¾c, 9¾c; clear sides, 10c, last half of June; 10¾c for July. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Lower at $4.60@5.00.

CATTLE—Dull; inferior to common, 2@3½c; fat beeves, 4@5½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; extra family, $6.50; No. 1 at $8.00; fancy, $9.00. Wheat nominal; none coming in. Corn firm at 55@56c, including sacks. Oats scarce and higher, in sacks, at 46@48c. Rye firm at 80c on arrival.

HAY—Dull; small lots choice timothy selling at $19.00@20.00.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork lower at $17.50@18.00. Bacon lower; shoulders, 8c; rib, 9¾@10c; clear sides, 10@10¼c packed. Hams unchanged; plain, 13@13¾c; sugar-cured fancy, 14@15c. Bulk meats unchanged; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9c; clear sides, 9¼c; all loose. Lard unchanged; choice leaf tierces, 9¾@10c; keg, 10¼@11c; prime steam, 9c.

WHISKY—Firm at 88@89c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 red, $1.80; No. 2 do, $1.66@1.67. Corn very firm and better. Oats steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $2.02; No. 1, $1.93@1.94; amber, $1.79. Corn steady; No. 1, 51c. Oats in good demand at full prices; 42c.

FREIGHT—8½c to Oswego.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 12—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; amber Michigan, spot, $1.78; seller May, $1.78¾; seller June, $1.79½; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.85; No. 1 red, $1.84@1.84½; No. 2 do, $1.78¼; do seller June, $1.80. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, spot, and seller May, 48¼c; seller June, 49c; seller July, 50c; seller August, 50½c; low mixed, 48c; yellow, 49¼c. Oats steady; No. 2, spot, 42c; seller June, 43½c.

FREIGHTS—Dull; Buffalo, 4@4½c; Oswego, 7½@8c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 3,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn 21,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 12.—DOWN—Prop Dean Richmond, Comet, Nebraska, Banks, Pensaukee, James King, Lafrinier, Red White and Blue, Winona; schrs San Jacinto, Camanche David Stewart, Emerald, Richard Winslow, Mary Battle, Southwest, Hubbard, Davidson, St. Lawrence, Gold Hunter.

UP—Props Rocket, Oswegatchie, Chicago; schrs Harriet Ross, A. Ford, Edward Blake, Cleveland, Portland.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., May 12.—DOWN—Props Concord, Dubuque; bark L. C. Woodruff; schrs Bay State, Harrison, Ostrich, Midnight, Kate Hinchman, D. R. Martin, Enterprise, Rainbow, Painesville, Lake Forest, Nellie Reddington, Surprise, Ellsworth, Gifford, Etna, Wilbor.

UP—Props Meteor, Moore and barges; bark Prince of Wales; schrs Oliver Culver, Snow-Drop.

WIND—South.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., May 12.—The Andrew Jackson passed out of the canal, loaded with lumber, flour, salt, and groceries for LaSalle, and the Peru passed out of the canal, and dropped down to Peru. No other movement on the river. Sixteen feet and ten inches of water on the mitersill of Lock 15.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 12.—ARRIVED—Georgia, Seneca, 4,400 bu corn; J. Burchard, LaSalle, 4,000 bu corn, 3,500 bu oats; Gracie Griswold, Minooka, 5,800 bu corn; Contest, Morris, 5,600 bu corn; Gen. Sherman, Seneca, 4,000 bu corn; Orion, Marseilles, 7,000 bu oats; T. Ryburn, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Irwin, Joliet, 35,998 ft lumber, 80 m shingles; prop Whale, Ottawa, 232 brls salt, LaSalle, 100 brls salt, Ottawa, 80 brls salt, Morris, 10 brls lime; Phoenix, Lockport, 79,534 ft lumber; Elizabeth, Lockport, 79,380 ft lumber, 1,200 lbs merchandise; American Star, Joliet, 81,742 ft lumber; Atlantic, Morris, 41,472 ft lumber; Cayuga, Lockport, 66,232 ft lumber.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

GENERAL NOTICES.

To the Puddling Department of the Forges Throughout the Northwest:

We wish to announce to the Puddlers' Helpers, Union men, and others, that the Puddlers' Helpers of the North Chicago Rolling Mill are on a strike. Men of that employment contemplating coming this way will do well by consulting the above items.

THE HELPERS' UNION OF GARDEN CITY FORGE, No. 2, Ill., May 12, 1873.

Milwaukee, Indiana, and Pittsburgh papers please copy.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application has been made to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for the reissue of the following certificates of stock, the originals having been lost, mislaid, or destroyed:

Feb. 24, 1869, No. 799; 15 shares.
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 68; 25 shares.

JOHN CREKAR.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.

The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second-st., Philadelphia.

D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

BUILDING PAPER.

ROCK RIVER PAPER COMPANY'S PATENT BUILDING PAPER

QUESTIONS. / ANSWERS.

Why use Building Paper? — For health, comfort, and economy.

What does it cost? — Ten to twenty dollars will cover ordinary sized houses.

Where is the saving? — In fuel. More in one winter than cost of paper.

How shall we use it? — Under siding, shingles, slate, floors, and carpets.

Is it much used? — We are running three mills night and day, turning out ten to fifteen tons every twenty-four hours, and selling in every State and Territory in the Union.

Is there any difference between your Sheathing Paper and the Woolen Sheathing Felt? — There is a great difference. Our Sheathing is made compact and solid; is impervious to wind and frost, while the Woolen Sheathing Felt is spongy and porous. More than half its weight is coal tar.

How can we learn further particulars? — By calling on or writing the Rock River Paper Company, 140 Lake-st., for samples and circulars.

DRESS FABRICS.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY

will open, this morning, a line of Summer Dress Fabrics at Auction Prices, also, new and choice styles in Prints.

MADISON AND FRANKLIN-STS.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage $80, $90, and $100 Currency.

Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.

STEERAGE, $29.00 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK:

Abyssinia .... May 10 | Algeria .... May 14
Batavia .... May 17 | Russia .... May 21
Calabria .... May 24 | Java .... May 28

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL .... Thursday, May 15, 3 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN .... Saturday, May 17, 10 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... Thursday, May 22, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP .... Saturday, May 24, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports .... $30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports .... 35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports .... 38.00 Currency.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons .... Wednesday, May 7.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons .... Wednesday, June 4.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons .... Wednesday, June 18.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

Steerage office, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

TENTS.

TENTS

For sale cheap: 500 Wall, House, and Hotel Tents, complete, mostly new, and in first-class order, suitable for Emigration, Families going West, Colonization Societies, Railroad Building Parties, Lumbermen, Fishermen, Hunters, State Fairs, Camp-Meetings, &c. Just received, and with other kinds of Quartermaster and Ordnance Stores, to be sold cheap.

COL. O. LIPPINCOTT, Government Goods Depot,
195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between John F. Roth and John G. Finlay, under the firm name of J. G. FINLAY & CO., is this day dissolved.

The business will be conducted in the future by my Agent, H. F. Keit, who alone is authorized to settle business of J. G. Finlay & Co.

Chicago, May 12, 1873. JOHN F. ROTH.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. H. LAWRENCE & CO.,
PROVISION AND PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
Providence, R. I., Builder of the
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,
With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.

W. C. DOW,
Room 1 Nevada Block.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 11 p. m.

For Green Bay, Menominee, Oconto, and intermediate ports, tri-weekly, 7 p. m.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 26, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
CHICAGO, May 3, 1873.

The Stockholders of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Chicago & Alton R. R. Co., on Wednesday the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m.

W. M. LARRABEE, Sec.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 123 Wabash-av., in the City of Chicago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 4, A. D. 1873.

E. G. MASON,
Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Company.

GETTYSBURG WATER.

GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER.

The United States Dispensatory, the authorized record of our Materia Medica, classes this water with the most renowned Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It far excels any other known in its self-preserving properties. It does not deteriorate by bottling and keeping. It has never been claimed for any other mineral water the power to dissolve the urates, or so-called chalk formations in the body or on the limbs and joints. This the Gettysburg Katalysine Water has done in hundreds of instances. Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally have all yielded to its influence. It has restored Muscular Power to the paralytic, cured Abdominal Dropsy, and given healthy action to the Torpid Liver. It has cured Chronic Diarrhoea, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. All these by the bottled water. It is a powerful antidote for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and relieves the Head almost immediately. Pamphlets containing a history of the Spring, reports from eminent Physicians and medical writers, marvelous and well-attested cures, and testimonials from distinguished citizens, will be furnished and sent by mail on application to

WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts,
227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gettysburg Spring Co.

For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, BUCK & RAYNER, and druggists generally.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Dividend No. 2, Teutonia Insurance Co.

CLEVELAND, O., April 26, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Probate Court, a dividend of five (5) per cent, payable on and after May 6, 1873, at the National City Bank of Cleveland, has been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company of Cleveland, who have proved their claims according to law.

Dividend orders can be had on application to

JOHN F. WHITELAW,
Assignee Teutonia Insurance Co.

CHROMO.

Another New Chromo.

THE MORNING CALL.

A beautiful suburban picture of a very rosy cheek and bright-eyed little girl making an early visit to the Flower Garden given to each customer by

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
116 West Washington-st. and 128 Twenty-second-st.

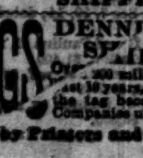
COAL.

Coal Reduced.

We sell Lackawanna at $10; Briar Hill, Kirkland Grate, Wabash and Illinois Coal, and all kinds of Wood at corresponding rates.

C. H. DYER & CO.,
Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

SHIPPING TAGS.

TAGS

DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS.

Over 200 millions have been used within the past 10 years, without complaint of loss by the tag becoming detached. All Express Companies use them.

Sold by Printers and Stationers Everywhere.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, May 12.

Three days of continuous good weather—the first in a month—have given a more cheerful aspect to business, to the prospect for crops, and for increased activity in the marketing of what grain is still in the country.

The demand for money in the local market is sharp yet, and deposits at the banks have decreased some in the past ten days, but approved borrowers get reasonable accommodations at bank yet without difficulty, and there is a pretty good supply of money in the open market at 12 to 15 per cent on prime business paper. New York exchange was lower to-day than on Saturday, and, in consequence of some demand for currency, sold between banks from 25c per $1,000 premium to par.

Gold was down and up again to-day, closing nearly as high as on Saturday. The sensitiveness and upward tendency of the price this early in the season, while cotton exports are still large, shows that when the exports of cotton fall off, as they always do to a large extent in June, and the usual season of high gold in July comes, it is likely to reach figures not touched since the war, except possibly on Black Friday. The recent high prices for gold have drained away so large a part of the usual stock of coin on the Pacific coast that it has caused an extreme stringency of money there. California merchants, who buy and sell on a gold basis, were anxious to pay Eastern debts and buy more goods in Eastern markets with gold at a high premium before goods advanced in proportion, and have consequently been sending more gold East during the last few months than was ever forwarded from there in the same time before. Yet with all this accession from the Pacific coast the stock of coin in the Atlantic States has not increased. The entire stock east of the Mississippi River is now not in excess of $80,000,000, and if exports run up to $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 a week, as more than probable they will in July and August, there will be as active a speculation in it as has been witnessed for a number of years. Financial affairs in Europe are in an unsettled and dubious condition, and the Bank of England Directors are ready to take a scare and put up the rate of discount again any day, in which case the exports of gold from this country would be stimulated. The London Times of the 29th ult. says:

The Frankfort advices describe great depression on the Bourse as the consequence of the speculative mania of last year. Bank shares are receding rapidly, the very best of them having fallen 20 to 30 per cent. Most of the others have lost their premium altogether, and some,—as the Leipzic Vereins-Bank and Amsterdam Bank,—are at 90, having been issued at 110. Railway shares suffer from the general tone of the market, although the accounts from the various companies are satisfactory.

EXTRAORDINARY FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

The Legislature of Kentucky furnishes a curious instance of the ignorance of financial subjects that prevails in legislative bodies, in recently passing an act to prohibit all corporations not duly organized under the laws of the State from loaning money, discounting bills, or dealing in exchange within the State of Kentucky. The new law reads:

No corporation not expressly authorized by law of this State shall loan money, discount any evidence of debt, or deal in the buying and selling of exchange. Every person acting as an officer, servant, or agent of a corporation, who shall aid such corporation in the violation of this section, shall for every such offense be fined from $50 to $100. All contracts made in violation of this section shall be void, and all money paid by way of interest, discount, or for difference of exchange in violation thereof, may be recovered back by the party paying, or his creditor.

In order to understand the probable effect of such a law, suppose that the Legislature of Illinois should pass an act to prohibit the Bank of Montreal, the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and all the other foreign moneyed corporations from lending money in this State unless they organized under the local laws. This, however, is only the principle of protection applied to the trade in money.

MONOPOLY "COMING TO A HEAD."

A New York paper claims that Commodore Vanderbilt is laying a plan to monopolize all the remaining routes available for the construction of more railroads from New York to the West. This purpose is said to be concealed in two apparently harmless bills now before the Legislature of New York, the ostensible objects of which are to give Vanderbilt the right to lay down two additional tracks for the New York Central and Hudson River. One bill gives him the right to lay down an additional track anywhere within twenty miles of the present one; the other bill allows him to lay down another track for the New York Central anywhere he may choose to locate the line. It is claimed that with these privileges Vanderbilt can put down tracks as branches of the New York Central through the confined passes on the west bank of the Hudson, and in the Mohawk Valley, so as to practically block the way against the construction of any new line, by any other company, into New York City from the West or Northwest. Still another story which creates some sensation in Boston, is to the effect that Vanderbilt is endeavoring to get, in some way, the legal control of the Hoosac tunnel, either for the purpose of delaying its completion, or plugging it up with a high freight tariff when it is completed. If these rumors have a foundation in fact it would not be so much a subject of regret, if they should be actually carried into effect, as would seem at first thought. It would only be the means of bringing the railroad monopoly business more quickly to a head.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The following were the resolutions recently adopted by the Illinois Central Railroad Company in connection with the proposed increase of capital stock:

The Directors of this Company, having made arrangements for through communication from Chicago and St. Louis to New Orleans, which they believe will largely increase its business and revenue, desire to provide for outlays required to perfect this connection; also, for the extensive and important works in progress upon the lake shore at Chicago, and to make further provision of steel rails; and therefore determine that the requirements for these purposes may best be provided for by an issue of shares; it is, therefore, resolved as follows:

First—To increase the capital stock of the Company from $25,500,000, by a further issue of shares to the extent of twenty (20) per cent thereupon.

Second—That subscriptions from shareholders to the new stock, in even shares, in the proportion of one to every five shares registered in their names upon the 15th day of June next, shall be accepted at par.

Third—That the payment of fifty (50) per cent of these subscriptions shall be made upon the 1st day of July next, at which date the Company will issue receipts certifying said payment; and the remaining 50 per cent shall be payable upon the 1st day of August, 1874.

Fourth—These certificates shall bear interest at the legal rate of 7 per cent per annum, until the 1st day of August, 1874, payable on the first days of January and August, 1874, at the office of the Company, in New York, at which last day, on the completion of the payment, the certificates shall be exchanged for the share certificates of the Company, to be entitled to dividends declared thereafter.

Fifth—The certificates shall be transferable in sums of $50, or the multiples of $50, so that, when the second payment to the Company is made, the total amount will correspond to the shares to be issued.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115¾	116
5-20s of '64	115¾	116¼
5-20s of '65	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	118½	118¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	120¼	120¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	120¼	120¾
10-40s	113¾	114
Gold and Gold Coupons	116¼	116¾
Gold Exchange	....	117
Sterling Exchange	108½@109¼	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	92@95	....

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, May 12:

CITY PROPERTY.

Sub-Lot 8 (except s e 4 ft) of Kelly's s part of Lot 8, in Block 24, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated May 10; consideration, $800.

Lots 1 to 13 and 39 to 50 of Jordan's Lots 13 to 18, of Ogden's e ½ of n e ¼ Sec 24, 39, 13, dated May 9; consideration, $12,000.

Langley st, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, e f, 25x118 ft, dated April 29; consideration, $4,200.

Temple st, s of and near West Chicago av, w f, Lot 10, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $1,100.

North Wells st, s of and near Eugenie st, in rear, 27½x105½ ft, dated April 30; consideration, $365.

Blue Island av, s e cor of Maxwell st, Lot 37, with buildings, dated May 10; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 6 in McKay's Lot 8 in Block 7, Ashland Addition, dated May 10; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 34, in n ½ of Block 9, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated April 25; consideration, $750.

West Twenty-second st, 24 ft e of Paulina st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $1,400.

Summer st, s e corner of Thirtieth st, w f, 50x124 ft, dated April 26; consideration, $1,700.

Bryant st, near s e corner of Stanton av, n f, Lot 8, dated May 7; consideration, $4,800.

Hamilton st, between Stewart av and Hanover st, s f, Lots 17 and 18, dated March 12; consideration, $3,800.

Lot 66 in Block 32, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Nov. 27, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

East 101 ft of Lot 59, in Bronson's Addition, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $1,262.

Nebraska st, e of Loomis st, n f, 25x102 ft, with building, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $1,550.

West Erie st, between Ashland av and Armour st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 17; consideration, $1,425.

Butterfield st, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 24; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 27 in Nichols, Lot 2 in Block 20, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated May 12; consideration, $800.

Lot 28, in same, dated May 12; consideration, $600.

Canal st, s of and near Eighteenth st, e f, 50 ft to alley, with improvements, dated May 10; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 31, in Block 2, in Assessors' e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated May 8; consideration, $7,500.

Mitchell st, bet Ashland av and Laflin st, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 25; consideration, $500.

North Wells st, s of and near Canal st, e f, Lots 143 and 144, dated May 10; consideration, $8,000.

Lexington st, bet Hoyne and Leavitt sts, n f, Lot 5, dated May 12; consideration, $1,000.

West Twentieth st, 75 ft w of Laflin st, s f, 25x124 ft, dated April 29; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 27, in Wilson's w ½ of Block 41, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated March 11; consideration, $1,100.

West Washington st, near n w cor of Lincoln st, s f, 22 ft to alley, with building, dated May 9; consideration, $9,000.

Lot 19 of Lots 1 to 33, in e ½ of Block 26, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated May 6; consideration, $800.

Lot 8 in Manierer's Lot 1, in Block 21, Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated May 10; consideration, $1,500.

North Wells st, near Sigel st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 16; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 5 and 8, in Block 8, of Davis' w ½ of n w ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated May 12; consideration, $3,000.

Rush st, between Illinois and Michigan sts, w f, 40x50 ft, dated May 8; consideration, $6,000.

Lots 5 and 8, in Block 8, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated May 12; consideration, $3,000.

Twenty-second st, n w cor of Centre av, s f, 133⅓x265½ ft, dated May 1; consideration, $35,000.

Clybourn av, n w corner of Larrabee st, Lot 132, dated April 15; consideration, $7,500.

Indiana av, near s w corner of Twenty-first st, e f, 24½ ft to alley, dated April 29; consideration, $10,000.

West Lake st, near n e corner of Lincoln st, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated April 25; consideration, $8,000.

Larrabee st, n e corner of Elm st, Lots 24 and 25, dated April 28; consideration, $4,000.

Arnold st, s of Twenty-seventh st, w f, 25 ft to alley, with building, dated May 3; consideration, $3,000.

Hamilton st, between Monroe and Adams sts, w f, Lot 27, dated May 1, 1872; consideration, $1,300.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

South 19 3-10 ft of Lot 2 and n ½ Lot 3, in Block 8, of Walker & Stinson's w ½ s w ¼ Sec 2, 38, 14 (except w 60 ft), dated April 28; consideration, $11,842.

Lots 5, 8, 18, 19, 20, and 22, in Iglehart's s w ¼ of Sec 7, 38, 14, dated March 21; consideration, $47,500.

Page st, 100 ft s of Fifty-third st, w f, 50x125½ ft, dated May 12; consideration, $600.

Lot 6, in Hurlbut's Blocks 6 and 7, of Cleaver & Taylor's Subdivision in s e ¼ of Sec 3, 38, 14, dated April 11; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 15, in Block 1 of Hall's n ½ n e ¼ of n e ¼ of Sec 1, 38, 13, dated May 12; consideration, $500.

Lot 34, in Block 2 of Duncan's Block 5, of Taylor & Kreigh's e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated May 27; consideration, $525.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, May 12.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	7,330	5,870	6,832	6,154
Wheat, bu	25,458	8,285	140,884	62,655
Corn, bu	62,290	218,009	229,292	373,467
Oats, bu	57,460	14,500	87,469	15,168
Rye, bu	3,340	2,375	1,568	5,350
Barley, bu	2,250	2,450	5,106	2,564
Grass seed, lbs	57,640	31,100	54,066	15,200
Flax seed, lbs	21,000	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	....	10,000	11,400	....
Cured meats, lbs	230,630	277,170	628,830	763,470
Beef, brls	....	60	....	5
Pork, brls	....	294	146	72
Lard, lbs	12,880	6,190	164,130	109,300
Tallow, lbs	13,315	23,123	63,140	....
Butter, lbs	38,195	37,083	20,050	17,100
Dressed hogs, No.	13	....	....	....
Live hogs, No.	4,324	2,471	5,866	4,231
Cattle, No.	804	965	3,916	3,025
Sheep, No.	159	1,112	2,256	....
Hides, lbs	87,210	40,905	20,000	16,770
Highwines, brls	262	221	403	428
Wool, lbs	53,000	149,850	103,000	7,450
Potatoes, bu	10,078	8,076	7,453	1,245
Lumber, m ft	4,398	6,730	2,238	1,043
Shingles, m	3,020	4,220	1,427	1,545
Lath, m	140	1,633	92	210
Salt, brls	10,420	4,904	1,432	1,981

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 554 bu wheat; 270 bu corn; 1,099 bu oats; 422 bu rye; 2,082 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 54 cars wheat; 63 cars corn; 11 cars oats; 6 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total, 135 cars, or 53,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of breadstuffs shipped out from this port during the past week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
By rail	35,283	222,189	102,403	192,211	4,607
By canal	45	6,299	....	....	....
To Buffalo	7,391	271,409	225,808	....	....
To Erie	2,100	61,000	162,698	....	5,000
To Oswego	....	....	14,923	....	....
To Ogd'nsb'h	440	....	24,130	250	....
To Huron	4,500	....	77,470	....	....
Other U.S. p'ts	290	....	....	3,022	....
To Montreal	....	15,300	....	....	....
To Colborne	....	....	49,609	....	....
To Kingston	....	76,229	42,333	....	....
Other C. ports	....	13,299	34,243	....	....
Totals	50,069	664,923	826,915	195,483	9,607

Also, 38,454 bu barley by rail.

Considerable anxiety is manifested by some members of our Board of Trade lest the new Railroad law should cut off all receipts of produce from points at which there are competing lines. It is feared that, if the railroads cannot make special rates at those points, they will be able to make none at all, as the competing lines, being principally situated in other States, will not be subject to such restrictions, and will underbid to such an extent as to secure all the trade. On the contrary, it is claimed by others that the change will be of immense benefit, as intended by the framers of the law.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, with few changes of moment in prices, except that provisions were stronger. Breadstuffs were not weakened materially by the more favorable weather, partly because other markets were firm, and partially because our receipts were light. The shipping movement was more active, and outside business woke up to a day of hard work for both man and beast.

There was no decided change in the situation of the dry goods market. The aggregate of sales was somewhat larger than on this day last week, but there was nothing like urgency in the demand from any source, and the tone of the market was not particularly buoyant. In the grocery market some slight improvement was noted, the demand being rather better, while, as a rule, the quotations were more firmly adhered to. Coffees were the subject of considerable speculative as well as consumptive inquiry, and prices took an upward turn to the extent of an ⅛c. Sugars are beginning to move more freely, but stocks are full and prices remain steady and unchanged. Teas continue quiet and easy, without quotable change, save in common to good Young Hyson, which declined 2c. The cheese market was dull, with prices unsettled and irregular. Coal was quiet at $10.00 for Lackawanna, $10.00 for Erie, and at $6.00 for Wilmington. Hay was quiet at Saturday's prices. Hides ruled lower. There was a fair movement in oils at about former rates, a decline of 1c in turpentine being the only change noted.

The lumber trade was fair to-day; yard prices for common bords and lath are lower, and prices at the docks are weak, though without quotable change. All choice lumber is held firmly. Building materials continue quiet. Common brick is lower, quoted at $8.00@9.00, the bulk of the sales being at about $8.50. Pressed brick is dull. Metals, nails, and iron are in moderate demand at the quoted rates. There is a fair inquiry for naval stores at previous prices. The wool market is moderately active, the demand being entirely from Western mills. The trade in broom corn continues fairly active, the superior qualities being in limited stock and firm. Seeds were quiet and unchanged. Choice peachblow potatoes met with a fair inquiry at 48@50c on track. Green fruits were unchanged. Choice apples, lemons, and oranges are very firm at the quoted prices. Poultry was scarce and firm at about Saturday's range of prices. Eggs were also in light supply, and strong at 12½@13½c.

Lake freights were moderately active, and easier, at the inside range of Saturday; quotable at the close at 6¾c for wheat, and 6½c for corn, by sail, to Buffalo, and 13½c for wheat to Kingston. A total of 10 charters was reported (including one on Saturday evening), which will take out 166,000 bu wheat, and 53,000 bu corn.

Highwines were less active, and a shade easier than on Saturday, owing to a weaker tone reported from New York, where they are slow to become excited over the prospect of a light supply. Sales were limited to 150 brls at 89½c per gallon; and the market closed with firm holders at that figure.

Provisions were more active, and very irregular. Mess pork was in good demand in the early part of the session, and took an upward jump of 50c per brl on options; but the rise brought out free sellers, which resulted in a decline of 10@15c from the highest quotations. Lard was also firmer, though quiet, advancing 10@15c per 100 lbs, but eased off subsequently, the demand being soon filled. Meats were quiet and unchanged. The movement in pork and lard was entirely speculative, that on pork being principally a changing over from June to July. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $16.75@16.87½; do seller June, $16.95@17.00; do seller July, $17.40@17.45; lard, cash or seller May, $9.05; do seller June, $9.10@9.12½; do seller July, $9.35@9.40; summer lard, $8.50; do without packages, $8.00. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@11½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6¼@6⅜c for shoulders; 8⅛@8⅜c for short ribs; and 8⅜@8½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6¼@6½c. English meats, 8⅝@8⅞c for short ribs; 9@9⅛c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7¾c for shoulders, 10c for clear ribs, 10⅛c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¾@8c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 1,750 brls mess June at $17.10; 500 brls do at $17.05; 1,500 brls do at $17.00; 500 brls do at $16.95; 1,000 brls do seller July at $17.50; 250 brls do at $17.40; 250 brls do at $17.25; 500 brls do (Saturday evening) at $17.00; 100 tcs lard at $9.05; 750 tcs do seller June at $9.15; 250 tcs do at $9.10; 50,000 lbs shoulders at 6⅜c; 50,000 lbs short clear at 8⅛c; 20,000 lbs short ribs (March cure) at 8⅛c; 80 tcs yellow grease at 6c; 100 tcs do at 5½c.

Flour was less active, though with a moderate amount of business doing, there being a fair inquiry for shipment, and would have been more sold but that stocks are so light that few dealers can offer a fair assortment. Much of the flour sold last week was sold to arrive. Prices were unchanged. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Wisconsin) at $8.25; 100 brls spring extras (Patent) at $8.25; 200 brls do (Big Loaf) and 100 brls at $7.00; 500 brls do at $5.75; 300 brls do at $5.65; 100 brls do at $5.50; 1,200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye flour (Beloit) at $4.40. Total, 2,260 brls. Also, 10 tons bran and 10 tons middlings, both at $11.00 on track. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$10.50	@11.00
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.90
Low to medium	4.75	@ 5.80
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.10
Spring superfines	2.90	@ 4.75
Rye flour	4.15	@ 4.40
Bran	11.00	@11.50

Wheat was moderately active, though less so than on Saturday, and quite firm, averaging a shade higher. Liverpool was early quoted 1@2d per 100 lbs higher, by private advices, the greatest firmness being in our spring wheat, which was reported to be "much wanted." Then a telegram from San Francisco (to a bull operator) stated that the exportable surplus of that State will not be much more than one-half that of last year. To this was added the result of a canvass, which showed that one operator alone is behind to the extent of 650,000 bu on his May deliveries, and there are other amounts out, which will swell the total to little less than a million bu. The natural inference was that this wheat has yet to be bought before it can be delivered, and the natural consequence was an advance in the price of cash wheat, it being strong at the quotation for next month, all through the session, while seller the month was ⅛@¼c below. At the same time there were not wanting those who thought it quite possible that this wheat is most of it in hand, and held for the purpose of swamping the market at some time when it may be most for the interest of the holders to thus use it. Hence there was not so much of a demand as heretofore, especially as some of the Liverpool telegrams did not agree with those first received, and the market really weakened after New York had been reported strong. There was a very light shipping demand. Seller June opened at $1.28⅝, advanced to $1.29⅛, declined to $1.28⅝, rose to $1.28⅞, and dropped to $1.28⅝, closing at $1.28⅝. Regular No. 2 spring sold at $1.28⅞@1.29¼, and seller the month at $1.28@1.28⅞, the latter closing at $1.28⅝. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.33@1.35, No. 3 do quiet at $1.21, and rejected do nominal at $1.05. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.29¼; 1,200 bu do at $1.29⅛; 2,800 bu do at $1.29, all hard or fresh receipts; 5,600 bu do at $1.29; 5,000 bu do at $1.28⅞; 55,000 bu do at $1.28⅞; 5,000 bu do at $1.28⅝; 45,000 bu do at $1.28¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.28⅝; 2,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.21; 400 bu by sample at $1.42; 400 bu do at $1.38; 2,000 bu do at $1.35; 800 bu do at $1.32. Total, 137,200 bu.

Corn was active, and steadier, at Saturday's range of prices, though somewhat feverish early in the day, being weak on account of finer weather. But this was only among local dealers; and the tone improved when several orders came in from country points to buy, most of which were from corn-raising sections, where the prospect for the next crop is said to be decidedly dubious, and stocks much less than has been supposed; while those who hold corn are chary about sending it forward. It is stated that the Illinois Central Railroad Company have just taken the "census" of the amounts of corn cribbed up along their line of road, and find it to be not much more than half as much as a year ago. Stocks are also reported light along the St. Louis & Alton Railroad, but liberal on the C., B. & Q. line. It is also stated to-day that there are large sections in New England which are bare of corn, as they have held aloof from buying during the winter, under the belief that the market would go still lower, as they failed to see how the West could get rid of her surplus. If these reports be correct they augur well for those who have had confidence enough to carry corn through the season of extreme depression from which we have but recently emerged. It should be remembered, however, that more corn has gone around us this spring than usual; partially on account of dissatisfaction with the inspection of canal grain in this city. The river corn which should have come here has mostly gone to Baltimore, sold there subject to their inspection on arrival; it may not grade better there than it would have graded here, and if so will not sell so well relatively as in Chicago. Seller June opened at 42c, declined to 41⅝c, advanced to 41⅞c, and closed at 41⅞@41⅞c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 40@40⅛c, and strictly fresh receipts at 40⅝@40⅞c, closing at the outside. Seller July sold at 43⅞@44⅛c, closing at 44⅛c. Seller August sold at 45@45⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 11,600 bu No. 2 at 40⅝c; 2,400 bu do at 40⅝c; 90,000 bu do at 40⅛c; 25,000 bu do at 40⅛c; 25,000 bu do at 40c; 10,000 bu rejected at 38⅛c; 5,600 bu do at 40c, afloat; 11,200 bu do at 39⅞c, afloat; 800 bu by sample at 40c. Total, 181,600 bu.

Oats were quiet and steady, but with a nominal advance in the price of cash lots as compared with options, owing to the falling due of an extra ⅛c per bu on storage "about these days." Cash oats were little better than nominal, at 32⅛c bid for regular and 32⅝c for strictly fresh receipts. Seller June sold at 33⅝@34c; and seller July at 35⅛@35⅛c, both closing with the inside bid. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu at 32⅛c; 15,000 bu at 32⅛c; 3,000 bu rejected at 30⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 30⅛c; 6,000 bu do at 33c afloat; 600 bu by sample at 37½c; and 1,200 bu do at 36c. Total, 33,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and unchanged, sales being limited to 1,200 bu No. 2 at 69½c. Some quoted the market easier, at 69c for regular, while others reported that holders were strong at 70c.

Barley was inactive on graded lots, and nominally unchanged; though undoubtedly the market is assuming a firmer tone, as receipts are very small, and offerings light, while it is claimed that there is no more on hand than will be wanted for home consumption. We quote the market as closing at 74@88c for No. 2; 65@70c for No. 3; and 47@50c for rejected; the inside for Rock Island receipts, and the outside in other houses. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu by sample at 90c; 400 bu do at 76c; 400 bu do at 72c; and 2,000 bu do at 66c. Total, 3,200 bu.

LUMBERING.

The Bay City (Mich.) *Tribune*, of the 8th inst., says:

Thirty solid miles of logs are reported on the Au Gres, with a jam (about 9,000,000 feet) of long timber in advance. About 300 men are at work on this jam, but still it moves slowly. There is a fair prospect that a good portion of the rear will be hung up. The trouble seems to be that there is too little river, or too many logs.

It is reported that the North and South Forks of the Cass will be clear of logs this week.

The Gratiot *Journal* says that log-driving this spring in that locality is almost over. The water was most abundant. Hubbard's drive on the Willow Creek was concluded in about two-thirds the usual time, notwithstanding their stock of logs is so much larger than ever before. They had some dams carried away by the high water and jams of logs, but would willingly see them all come the same way each spring. The logs on the various streams extend a long ways back from the mills, filling the channel for miles, and every important mill in the county has even more than it can saw during the season.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The following are the aggregate exports of the articles named, from the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the week ending May 10:

Flour, brls	36,318	Pork, brls	3,613
Wheat, bu	119,258	Beef, brls	2,344
Corn, bu	675,952	Lard, lbs	2,731,524
Rye, bu	3,356	Bacon, lbs	6,928,455
Barley, bu	4,606		

The following were the stocks of grain in New York this morning: Wheat, 122,223 bu; corn, 382,427 bu; oats, 254,885 bu; rye, 29,683 bu; barley, 36,825 bu; malt, 187,764 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, and frozen in on New York canals, May 3, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	218,223	585,139	272,605	40,781
Albany	19,400	15,000	95,000	60,000
Buffalo	12,588	1,632	16,019	9,281
Chicago	1,763,481	4,822,782	1,189,913	278,396
Milwaukee	1,221,000	41,000	220,000	38,000
Duluth	85,773	....	....	....
Toledo	474,618	530,191	170,923	1,032
Detroit	119,228	41,194	41,782	14,478
Oswego	250,000	40,000	25,000	160,000
St. Louis	354,089	474,093	119,712	3,689
Boston	5,798	89,465	126,807	13,341
Toronto	247,505	500	10,577	5,100
Montreal	177,349	344,185	61,978	7,080
*Philadelphia	125,000	365,000	46,000	6,000
*Baltimore	145,000	177,331	42,000	14,000
Lake shipments	729,113	1,450,338	12,758	....
Rail shipments	377,598	465,045	431,178	26,972
On N.Y. canals	62,328	184,487	88,300	78,133
Total	6,321,494	10,060,578	3,142,307	739,339
Total Apr. 26, '73	6,960,804	9,686,458	3,432,778	822,330
Total Apr. 19, '73	7,343,746	11,371,281	3,701,943	570,494
Total Apr. 12, '73	7,422,301	11,735,514	2,779,760	327,345
Total Apr. 5, '73	7,609,673	10,387,355	2,350,190	207,875
Total May 4, '72	6,380,889	11,719,371	4,334,671	366,669

*Estimated.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active and advanced ⅛c. No. 2 is quotable at $1.29⅛@1.29¼ seller the month, and sold at $1.29@1.29⅛ seller June, closing at $1.29⅜. Corn was in fair demand, and ⅛@¼c higher. No. 2 sold at 42⅛@42⅝c seller June, closing at the inside; and 44⅛c seller July; 46⅛@46⅜c seller August. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, May 12.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request at $1.79@1.84.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were quiet. The offerings of common grades of beans were large and prices are rather easy. Peas are unchanged. We quote: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.50@2.60; do mediums, $2.40@2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUTTER—Strictly choice table butter is in steadily good request and sells to the local trade at 27@30c. Common to fair qualities are in liberal supply and easy at the quotations. Following are the ruling rates: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 27@30c; medium to good, 23@26c; inferior to common, 9@20c.

BAGGING—Prices range the same as for the past fortnight or more, where they are steady and uniform. We quote: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 33½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@28c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BROOM-CORN—The movement in good grades is fair, but common corn is very dull. All choice stock is firm. We quote: No. 1 hur 10½@7c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 4@4½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@3½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The general trade under this head is dull. Lime is a trifle lower, and common brick is now selling at $8.00@9.00. It is said that makers of new brick are offering to make contracts at $7.50@7.75 per m. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $6.50@7.50 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 85c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $8.00@9.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Hillsdale, $25.00, del.; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; Excelsior pressed, No. 1 and 2, $20.00@30.00 del.; fire clay, per brl, $3.00, or $30.00 per ton. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

CHEESE—Old cheese is out of the market, and comparatively little new has as yet arrived, but the demand is extremely light, and dealers manage to fill orders. Following are the revised quotations, which, however, are little better than nominal: New York factory, new, 14@15c; Ohio factory, new, 12@13c; Western factory, new, 12@13c.

COAL—No further changes were noted in the price of this article, anthracite ruling steady at $10.00 and $12.00. Soft varieties are easy. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The inquiry is light at the prices given below: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do, bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in fair request on local account. The offerings were light, and prices ruled strong at 12@13c. In the afternoon sales were made at 13½@14c. We note sales of 12 brls at 12c; 2,000 doz at 12½c; 145 cases and 300 doz at 13c.

FEATHERS—Were in demand at the quoted prices. The receipts are increasing slightly. We quote: Prime to choice live geese at 73@76c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 78@85c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 40@65c; chicken, 6@8c. Sales include 4 sacks prime live geese at 75c.

FISH—Saltwater fish were firmer, and in No. 2 mackerel we note an advance of 50c per half brl. Lake fish remain steady. A steadily fair business is doing at the annexed range of prices: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $7.75@8.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.75@7.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Prices were without quotable change. The demand continues slack at the following quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9¼@10c; raisins, $2.65@2.75; Zante currants, 7¾@8c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@6c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 8½@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 10½@11½c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GROCERIES—Coffees were in good consumptive and speculative demand and the market was somewhat excited, prices advancing a ⅛c all around in sympathy with New York, where they have advanced a ¼@½c gold. Sugars were in fair request and in full supply at steady prices. Rice, candles, soaps, spices, etc., were without perceptible change. A moderate amount of trading was done at the following quotations:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32½@33½c; O. G. Java, 27@28c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 23½@24c; prime Rio, 23½@23¾c; good do, 23@23¼c; common do, 21½@22c; roasting do, 20½@21½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rico, fancy, 24½@25c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@23¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; stearine, full weight, 15@15½c; do short weight, 14@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12@12½c; A, standard, 11½@11¾c; do No. 2, 11@11½c; B, 11@11¼c; extra C, 10¾@11c; C No. 2, 10½@10¾c; yellow C, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10½c; do prime, 9¾@9¾c; do fair, 9@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 25@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 18@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 6¼@6½c; palm, 5@5¼c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice apples are very scarce, and fancy varieties have been sold at $5.00@6.00 per brl. Common stock sells at irregular prices. Oranges and lemons are active and firm. We quote: Apples, common to fair, $1.00@2.75; good to choice, $3.00@5.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $8.00@12.00 per brl; lemons at $7.00@7.50 per box; Palermo oranges, $5.00@6.00; Messina do, $6.00@7.50; Pineapples, $4.50@5.00 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@7.00 per bunch.

HOPS—The market is inactive, and prices are nominally unchanged. Prime to choice Western, 35@45c; common to fair, 25@30c.

HAY—The demand for prairie continues good at full former rates, while timothy is neglected and weak. The receipts are now liberal, and stocks are beginning to accumulate. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie pressed, $12.00@13.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, $14.00@17.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were dull and weak at former inside figures, and for cured and part cured hides we drop our outside quotations of Saturday last, follows: Green city butchers', 9c; green cured light, 11c; do heavy, 10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15c; veal kip, 14c; dry calf, 26c; dry kip, 22c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 20c; long-haired kip, 11½c; deacon skins, 40@60c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Merchants report a tolerably fair business, at the rates given below:

Iron	4	4-10@ 4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 8-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½	@ 7	rates
Russia iron	20	@21c	rates
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	⅌ lb
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	rates

LEATHER—Dealers reported a moderate local and interior demand at about former prices, the following being generally adhered to:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39	@ 41
Country harness	36	@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41	@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	90	@1.10
Kip, veals	85	@1.25
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28	@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25	@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25	@ 27
Collar, ⅌ ft	20	@ 22
Calf, city	1.20	@1.40
Calf, country	1.10	@1.25
Rough upper, standard	30	@ 35
Rough upper damaged	27	@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	29	@ 27
"B. A." sole	30	@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25	@1.45
Kip	75	@1.10
Harness	40	@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00	@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00	@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65	@2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10	@1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in moderate demand among local and interior dealers at the prices given below:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50; do, 20x28, $30.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6¼c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7¾c.

NAVAL STORES—Are in continued good demand at the following rates: Manila rope, ⅌ lb, 18@19c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 20@23c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 16@17c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

NAILS—Were in fair request at the recent decline. We repeat: 10@60d, per keg, $5.25 rates; 8d do, $5.50; 6d do, $5.75; 4d do, $6.12½; 3d do, $6.75; 3d do, fine, $8.25; 2d do, $8.50; clinch, $7.62½.

OILS—Turpentine was weak and a trifle lower, being freely offered at 60c. There was also an easier feeling in carbon, our outside quotation of last week being dropped. Linseed was strong at the late advance. Other descriptions were steady: Carbon, 20c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 60c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20@21c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PIG IRON—No change took place in this market. We continue to quote:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	61.00
Massillon	61.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—Was in light supply and firm at 16@17c for turkeys, and $3.75@5.00 for chickens. Pigeons were slow at 50@60c per doz.

POTATOES—Were in fair supply and demand at about former prices. Choice lots are mostly wanted. Sales include 3 cars choice peachblows at 50c; 6 cars do at 48c; 2 cars good at 46c; 2 cars do at 45c; 1 car at 40c, all on track; 1 car do fancy at 55c; 1 car at 53c; 2 cars at 52c; 1 car at 50c, all delivered.

SALT—Was unchanged. The demand is moderate at the following prices: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.50@4.75; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.50; ground alum, $2.30@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in fair demand, and steady. A discount of 15@20 per cent is made from the list rates.

SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged. Timothy and clover were dull at $4.00@5.00 for prime seed. Hungarian remains steady at $1.40@1.50, and millet at $1.10@1.15. Sales comprise 100 bags prime timothy (Saturday afternoon) at $4.00; 20 bags do at $4.00; 8 bags Hungarian at $1.50; 28 bags do at $1.45; 10 bags choice millet at $1.15; 42 bags at $1.10.

TEAS—A decline of 2c in common to good hyson were the only quotable changes in prices of teas, though there was an easy feeling all around. Trade was slack at the annexed quotations. Young Hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.10; common to fine old Hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was unchanged. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Choice, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Was in good demand and prices were steady as follows: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—The receipts are light as well as the demand. Following are the quotations: Green peas, $2.50@3.00 per bu; string beans, $3.00; cucumbers, 70c@$1.25 per doz; new onions, $8.00 per brl; spinach, $2.50@3.00 per brl; radishes, 25@50c; asparagus, white, 75c@$1.00; do green, $1.25@1.50; pie plant, 2@3c per lb; lettuce, 25@40c per doz.

WOOL—Was in fair request on Western account. New wool is beginning to arrive, and prices are about 5c lower than those for old. Following are the quotations for old wool:

Tub, washed, extra medium	51@55c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@52c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	43@46c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	27@30c
Super, pulled	38@42c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, May 12.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 4,500 head. There was a quiet feeling at the opening of the market this morning, but as the day advanced the demand increased, and, in the aggregate, a large business was transacted. The tone of advices from the East was such that shippers felt no hesitancy in paying the prices current at the close of last week for all suitable offerings, while for especially desirable lots there were buyers at something of an advance. Local butchers also operated on a liberal scale, and, large as was the supply of stock, only a few droves remained in the yards unsold at the close. Sales were reported at $3.50@4.75 for poor to good butchers' cattle; at $4.00@4.90 for stock steers; and at $4.75@6.25 for common to extra shipping grades. The market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.70@5.90
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.15@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.80@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.50@5.15

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
12	Cherokee steers	740	$3.62½
70	butchers' stock	1,014	4.62½
10	good steers	1,179	5.50
19	cows	959	4.75
16	cows	1,010	4.00
32	cows	1,026	4.37½
13	cows	1,283	4.75
20	choice steers	1,418	5.87½
32	extra steers	1,330	6.00
30	extra steers	1,570	6.25
66	extra steers	1,410	6.15
33	extra steers	1,317	6.05
20	extra steers	1,411	6.00
34	good steers	1,227	5.62½
66	good steers	1,220	5.06¼
30	choice steers	1,433	5.75
16	choice steers	1,301	5.75
32	choice steers	1,300	6.00
63	good steers	1,257	5.65
59	good steers	1,273	5.50
46	good steers	1,266	5.60
15	choice steers	1,353	5.85
32	good steers	1,224	5.45
16	good steers	1,422	5.62½
36	butchers' stock	1,050	4.70

HOGS—The demand both on local and Eastern account was fairly active, and under a moderate supply the closing prices of last week were easily sustained, sales being made at $5.00@5.15 for poor to common; at $5.20@5.25 for medium, and at $5.30@5.40 for good to choice. Most of the day's sales were at $5.15@5.30. About all sold, and the market closed firm at the above quotations. The receipts were about 9,000.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
57	210	$5.30	130	204	$5.30	59	198	$5.20
70	208	5.25	54	260	5.50	134	221	5.30
123	249	5.25	105	239	5.25	62	228	5.30
161	250	5.25	51	267	5.20	124	213	5.10
59	239	5.25	59	217	5.20	54	237	5.20
51	205	5.30	59	230	5.20	67	188	5.20
56	220	5.30	65	225	5.20	59	190	5.20
25	264	5.20	64	165	5.12½	56	221	5.30
63	241	5.35	50	202	5.25	69	210	5.30
66	217	5.50	51	227	5.25	116	250	5.32½
55	219	5.35	51	230	5.15	53	242	5.30
73	181	5.35	39	241	5.15	109	212	5.25
63	174	5.15	50	233	5.35	53	235	5.20

SHEEP—The condition of this market was without change in any important particular. The demand was light, as was also the supply, and prices ruled steady at about Saturday's range, or at $3.00@3.50 for inferior to common; at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@4.75 for good to choice.

LUMBER.

MONDAY EVENING, May 12.

There was a fair attendance of both local and country dealers this morning, and the market was active, prices ruling steady at about Saturday's rates. The receipts were moderate. Joists and scantling sold at $10.00@10.25. Boards and strips at $10.50@16.00. Lath, $2.50@2.75. Shingles are quotable at $3.00@3.25; No. 1 do at $1.25. Cargo sales were: Schr Curlew, from Muskegon, 160 m strips and boards at $14.37½; schr Frontier, from Manistee, 50 m small long lumber at $12.50; 100 m boards and strips at $13.75; 50 m lath at $2.50; barge Wyoming, from Grand Haven, 130 m strips and boards at $15.00; 25 m lath at $2.50; schr L. McDonald, from Manistee, 150 2-inch at $10.25, to be delivered at Michigan City; schr Monsoon, from Muskegon, 125 m boards and strips at $13.75; 50 m lath at $2.50; schr Emeline, from Muskegon, 120 m common boards and strips at $11.50, 21 m lath at $2.50; schr Eliza Day, from Ludington, 100 m 2-inch at $10.00; schr Falcon, from Ludington, 90 m 2-inch at $10.00; schr Levi Grant, from Manistee, 190 m 2-inch at $10.25; schr Annie Tomine, from Manistee, 125 m 2-inch at $10.25; schr Chapin, from Manistee, 40 m 20 to 30 feet timber at $12.00, 80 m 2-inch at $10.25; schr G. Knapp, from Manistee, 165 m joist and scantling at $10.25.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Lumber freights are rather weak. A decline is noted in Oconto rates, now quoted at $3.50@4.00. The former price has been paid for a vessel on the upward trip, but vessels to go direct have been offered at $3.75. We quote: Manistee, 3.00@3.25; Ludington, $3.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $3.50@4.00; Menominee, $3.00@3.25; Pentwater, $2.75@3.00; White Lake, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

Dealers report a fair trade. Common boards and laths have declined in sympathy with the wholesale market. The inside quotations for the common grades may be regarded as about the range for green lumber. Hardwood is unchanged. We quote:

First clear	$52.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick		45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00	@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00	@24.00
Common siding	20.00	@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	34.00	@36.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	29.00	@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00	@40.00
A stock boards	37.00	@40.00
B stock boards	28.00	@30.00
C stock boards	16.00	@20.00
Common boards	13.00	@15.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	13.00	@14.00
Fencing	13.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	14.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	13.00	@15.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	3.00	@ 3.25
Lath, on track	2.75	@ 3.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......May 12.

Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 642 m lumber, 19 dry hides, 12 green hides, and sundries.
Schr Three Bells, Menominee, 185 m lumber.
Schr L. B. Sheppard, Milwaukee, 175 m lumber.
Schr E. Ellenwood, White Lake, 165 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, 135 m lumber.
Prop Ira H. Owen, Escanaba, 409 gross tons iron ore.
Schr Stella, Saugatuck, 45 m lumber.
Barge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, 650 m lumber.
Barge Advance, Peshtigo, 366 m lumber.
Schr Ketchum, Weather's Pier, 1,500 telegraph poles, 15 cords wood.
Schr Hayden, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 150 m lath.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Levi Grant, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Scow Planet, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Bark Erastus Corning, Buffalo, 1,250 tons coal.
Schr Ataunto, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 130 brls sugar, 140 brls salt, 30 gross tons pig-iron, and sundries.
Schr T. P. Sheldon, Buffalo, 5,700 brls salt.
Bark Emma L. Coyne, Buffalo, 903 tons coal.
Stmr Russia, Buffalo, 2,500 brls salt, and sundries.
Schr J. Kelderhouse, Buffalo, 480 tons coal.
Schr Kingfisher, Cleveland, 794 tons coal.
Schr Algerian, Cleveland, 511 tons coal.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 366 brls sugar.
Brig Pilgrim, Ludington, 200 m lumber.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 50 m lumber.
Schr Cousin Mary, South Haven, 55 m lumber.
Schr Raleigh, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Bark Menominee, Manistee, 220 m lumber.
Schr J. A. Travers, Manistee, 95 m lumber.
Brig N. M. Stanford, Vermillion, 168 tons building stone.
Prop Peerless, Hancock, 302 hides.
Stmr T. A. Scott, Buffalo, 100 brls cement.
Schr W. Lovitt, Grand Haven, 130 m lumber.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, 120 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Scotia, Cleveland, 1,350 tons coal.
Prop B. N. Blanchard, Buffalo, 287 brls sugar.
Schr Parsons, Oswego, 3,400 brls salt.
Schr Hattie Howard, Erie, 470 tons coal.
Schr Champion, Buffalo, 857 tons coal.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 120 brls apples and sundries.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 275 m lumber, 150 m lath, 100 m shingles.
Scow J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Schr Maggie Thompson, White Lake, 150 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr J. N. Brown, Ahapee, 2,027 railroad ties, 3,177 cedar posts.
Barge William Burn, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.
Schr Restless, Portage, 60 m lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Scow J. B. Chapin, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr City of Sheboygan, Erie, 400 tons coal.
Schr Colonel Cook, Cleveland, 515 tons coal.
Schr Fred A. Morse, Cleveland, 1,000 tons coal.
Schr J. H. Foster, Cleveland, 45 tons stone, 400 tons black stone.
Schr Anna Vought, Erie, 1,250 tons coal.
Schr Amaranth, Cleveland, 415 tons black stone.
Bark William Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 900 tons coal.
Barge C. O. D., Grand Haven, 264,371 feet lumber, 2,702 pcs pickets, 13 m lath.
Schr Munson, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Game Cock, Muskegon, 175 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Curlew, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Scow Anna Tomine, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Brig Frontier City, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Bark Peshtigo, Buffalo, 3,463 brls salt.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 150 brls sugar, 10 casks oil.
Barge Mercury, Ludington, 200 m lumber.
Schr Rhama, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr Argo, Horn's Pier, 2,435 railroad ties, 6,300 cedar posts.

CLEARED.......May 12.

Schr Brooklyn, Oswego, 24,000 bu corn.
Schr J. E. Gilmore, Buffalo, 10,500 bu corn, 10,000 bu rye.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 20,200 bu wheat, 300 brls flour, 500 brls corn-meal.
Schr W. B. Allen, Buffalo, 20,200 bu corn.
Schr A. J. Rogers, Buffalo, 22,500 bu corn.
Schr Adirondac, Buffalo, 17,601 bu corn.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 24,208 bu corn, and sundries.
Prop Cuyahoga, Duluth, 200 pkgs corn, 1,530 pkgs oats, 80 brls pork.
Prop City of New York, Ogdensburg, 11,290 bu corn, 230 pkgs lard, 52 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop T. A. Scott, Erie, 100 brls oat meal.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Geo. L. Wrenn, Kingston, 13,961 bu wheat.
Schr Bahama, Buffalo, 21,600 bu corn.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 26,416 bu corn, and sundries.
Schr James S. Bartly, Buffalo, 33,500 bu wheat.
Schr L. Nau, Collingwood, 15,370 bu corn.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn, 650 brls flour.
Schr Riverside, Kingston, 19,023 bu wheat.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Were easier, quotable at 6¾@7c for wheat, and 6½c for corn to Buffalo. To Kingston 13½c for wheat. Charters to Buffalo were: Schrs D. S. Austin, Two Fannies, and Standard, for wheat at 7c; F. J. King, corn at 6½c; to Erie, schr Yankee, corn at 6½c; to Kingston, schrs Cortez and Thos. Parsons, wheat at 13½c; to Ogdensburg, prop Lowell, corn at 28c through to Boston; propeller not named, wheat to Buffalo, through rate. Total, 9. Capacity equal to about 145,000 bu of wheat and 53,000 bu of corn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The props Truesdale and Menominee, of the Goodrich Line, have arrived from the Sault, where they have been the past winter. The Truesdale will go to Manitowoc soon, and be put in order for the season. The Menominee is now at Milwaukee, and will run for the present between this port and Green Bay. They met with very little ice on their way up.

—The props Blanchard, Jay Gould, and Badger State have returned from Buffalo. The Captain of the Blanchard states that the large fleet of grain vessels were in the Straits on Friday, many of them at anchor, there being a dense fog at the time. The Captains of both the Badger State and Jay Gould saw them in Lake Huron, just out of the Straits. The propellers met with considerable floating ice between Point au Barques and the Rivers, and the Gould was in it two hours in Saginaw Bay.

—The barge Amazon, which was launched at Trenton last week, has arrived at Detroit, and is to go into dry-dock to have a leak stopped.

—The ice moved out of Superior Bay on the 30th. Duluth, Superior, and St. Louis Bays, and the Pemadji and St. Louis Rivers are now open.

—We were unable to obtain any other information concerning the Blanchard-Arizona disaster. The Blanchard is taking in wheat here. Concerning this accident the Detroit *Free Press* says: "Aside from the nature of the cargoes the respective steamers had on board, nothing of importance has been elicited regarding the disaster, nor yet any blame attached on either hand, so far as has been ascertained." The Buffalo *Express*, 10th inst., gives the following additional particulars: "The Arizona sunk in two and a half fathoms of water. She had on board, loaded last fall, 26,000 bu No. 1 Duluth wheat, on which there was an insurance of $24,450 in various agencies in this city. There was $48,000 insured on the hull, also in agencies in this city. The collision occurred at 1:30 p. m. The Arizona's bows were on the bank, her stern in twenty-one feet of water. There was water on her decks to within thirty feet of her bows. The grain is all wet. The Blanchard is not hurt in the least. Marine Inspector Robinson happened to be at Detroit and has gone to her with three steam pumps. She will probably be raised and in Detroit to-day. The Arizona was 570 tons burthen, and built at Cleveland, by Quayle & Martin, in 1868. Owned by F. C. Gardner, of Chicago. Valued at $30,000; class A 1. Her present commander is Captain Charles Gills, late proprietor of the Russell Baths, recently destroyed by fire in this city."

—Capt. Alfred Eads, of the schr Frank D. Barker, while off Racine on his way to Milwaukee, was struck by the crank of the centre-board winch, and broke both his jaws. The vessel was towed into Racine. No additional particulars.

—About midnight Friday the scow U. S. Grant, with about 50 cords of wood from Port Washington for this port, struck a cake of solid ice while entering the bay, which so injured her bow as to cause her to fill and capsize. She was towed to the mouth of the river yesterday by the tug Muir, where she was righted and brought inside. The deck-load was, of course, lost. She is owned at Racine.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—The schrs Kate Dorley, J. D. Sawyer, S. S. Osborn, and Morengo, have also reached Buffalo.

—The prop Java collided, Friday evening, with the schr Cape Horn off Long Point. The Horn filled with water and fell over on her side. Esther Jacobs, the cook, was drowned. The Cape Horn was owned by Capt. Ben. Eyster, of Chicago. She was 214 tons register, and built at Huron, Ohio, 1857; class B 1; valued at $7,000.

—The engineer of the tug Wilcox was caught in the machinery and crushed to death, near Port Huron yesterday.

—Buffalo harbor is almost bare of sail vessels.

—Several of the downward fleet of sail vessels are wind-bound at Pigeon Bay, Lake Erie.

—The prop Nashua, bound eastward, ran aground at the foot of Fighting Island Friday morning, and was, after a short delay, released.

—Concerning the tug Sport, the latest novelty in the way of marine architecture, the Wyandotte *Enterprise* says:

"The little steel tug Sport, just turned out from the shipyard of Kirby Bros., and intended to ply in the Chicago River, will make the people of that town open their eyes. She is 62 feet long over all, 14 feet beam, draws 7½ feet of water, and with boiler full of water and bunkers full of coal, 79 tons. She left here on Thursday, the 1st, for New Jerusalem to tow to Detroit the barge built by E. B. Ward last winter. The gale of that night detained the Sport in the river until the next day, and also grounded the barge two feet in the mire, so that when the Sport reached her affairs did not have a promising look, but the Captain determined to pull her off, together or in pieces. A new seven-inch line was parted several times, the timber heads of the barge split from top to bottom, and the tow-post of the Sport badly disfigured in the attempt, but the business was accomplished. The Sport arrived in Detroit with the barge, Monday morning, having demonstrated that for her inches she has no equal. Not a rivet was strained in the whole operation. She left Detroit for this place Monday forenoon, and made the run from Ward's dock to the rolling mill dock—distance 12 miles—in 43 minutes. The Kirby Brothers will not need to turn out many more vessels like the Ward and Sport to make a national reputation."

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:20 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:20 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	*9:10 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommo'dation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 37 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:30 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:18 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:30 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*†6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 153 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	*†6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office, 15 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	5:00 a. m.	9:10 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	8:15 a. m.	10:21 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	7:21 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 4:00 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–LOT NORTHWEST CORNER FULTON and St. John's-place, one block from Union Park, 50x190; will subdivide; builders can buy without down payment; $150 per foot.
Two stores, brick, and living rooms above, corner Taylor and Western-av., $4,000 and $4,000; terms easy.
Northeast corner lot and house, 50x125, Lake and Sangamon-sts.; long time; house 12 rooms.
Southeast corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., 2-story frame house, and lot 33½x152 to 16-foot alley; barn, billiard-room, arbor, grapery, summer-house, 10 rooms; $12,000.
Six brick houses, swell-fronts, Adams and Seeley-av., to be finished Aug. 1, $8,000 to $10,000, long time; can be internally arranged to suit purchaser.
House and lot 13 Aberdeen-st.; terms easy; 10 rooms; 24x120.
1254 Wabash-av., 2-story frame, and lot 25x150; $7,000.
House and lot 462 West Jackson-st., south front, lot 25x120, 2-story frame, 9 rooms; $6,000; terms easy.
30 North Carpenter-st., house and lot 24x125 to alley, 17 rooms, $5,500; rents for $900 per annum; a decided bargain; terms very easy.
49 Honore-st., brick house, 2-story and basement, south front, 10 rooms, east front, and complete in all its appointments; good frame barn; $8,500; very cheap, and desirable neighborhood.
J. W. HEDENBERG,
99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE–BY SCHRADER BROTHERS, 123 LaSalle-st., Room 7.
50x125 feet, southeast corner Fifth-av. and Polk-st.
House and lot No. 186 Third-av.
50x180 feet on Thirty-ninth-st., near Cottage Grove-av.
66x170 feet on Cottage Grove-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts.
Two-story frame dwelling house and lot on Burnside, near Thirty-second-st.
75½x125 feet, corner Lake-av. and Pearl-st.
80 acres of land in town of Palos, Cook County, Ill., very cheap.
Lots on State-st. and the avenues in town of Hyde Park $18 per foot.
Lots on and near Clybourne-av., $650 to $900 per lot.
Lots on Lincoln near Wellington-av., $600 per lot.

FOR SALE–GOOD 8-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH lot 25x125 feet, on Lake-st., just west of Union Park; price $3,500; easy terms. Fine 2-story and basement stone-front house on North Wells-st., near Ohio; a good bargain; lot 25x110 feet. 40x120 feet, with 15-room house, on Walnut-st., near Robey; $6,500; terms easy. Two 2-story and basement brick houses on Adams-st., just west of Ashland-av.; all modern improvements. 40 acres at South Englewood; a great bargain. 80 acres on Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard; splendid for subdivision. 40x30 acres near Normal school and Englewood. 80 acres near Hawthorne; can be had very low. Call at Room 16, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE–BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, HOUSE Agents, Washington and Desplaines-sts.
House No. 123 South Green-st.; 10 rooms, to lease for 3 years only to responsible party.
House West Monroe-st., 15 rooms, furniture for sale.
Cottage 7 rooms, No. 340 Walnut-st., $40.
8 13 rooms, 81 South Green-st., near Madison, $40.
Other houses and stores in various locations.
Houses and stores rented and rents collected.

FOR SALE–INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-st., 2-story double house all modern improvements; lot 50x163; $28,000, easy terms.
West Adams-st., No. 637, 2-story brick, $10,500.
Rumsey-st., No. 229, cottage, six rooms, lot 25x130, $3,100.
Maxwell-st., No. 156, 2-story house, lot 25x175, $3,500.
Also, a number of other residences in the city.
E. N. BEMENT, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE–BEAUTIFUL OCTAGON MARBLE house on Michigan-av., only $500 down, long time. S. MEARS, owner, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE–WABASH-AV., 50x172 FEET ON Wabash-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., Douglas Place. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE–I HAVE A LARGE LIST OF UNIMproved property to sell, and would invite any parties wishing to purchase to call and investigate before buying. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE–ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, including lot on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace. Small payment down; balance in monthly payments; 5 years' time. Water on premises and convenient to cars. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 123 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE–MY LATE RESIDENCE, NO. 260 Warren-av., brick, 14 rooms, all modern improvements; warmed by steam; brick barn. This is a very desirable place, and will be sold on favorable terms. Immediate possession. Carpets fitted to rooms sold with the house. Apply at my office, No. 156 Washington-st., or present residence, 262 Warren-av., corner Robey-st. GEORGE SCOVILLE.

FOR SALE–OR LEASE–AT A BARGAIN, 100 feet corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.; south front. Inquire 126 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE–5 NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSES ON Park-av., 1½ blocks west of Union Park, very cheap; will be ready for occupation 1st May. Apply to E. FOWLER, 163 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE–GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 8 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE–WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-third-st., 2-story and basement brick house; 12 rooms, lot 22x125 feet. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE–THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS ON West Side, fronting on Division, Leavitt, and Shober-sts., near Wicker Park. Good neighborhood; lots 124 feet deep, with sidewalks and city water. Price, $600, $700, and $1,000. Terms, one-third cash. Warrantee deeds and abstracts of title. A reduction on first cash payment; if required, to those who build this spring. Inquire of F. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, No. 76 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE–LOT 113X175 FEET ON MADISON-ST., between Oakley and Western-avs. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE–4½ ACRES NEAR DOUGLAS PARK and Douglas Park Boulevard, subdivided into 48 lots. One of the choicest pieces of acre property in the city. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE–FRAME HOUSE AND LOT ON McHenry-st., near North Rolling Mills. Cheap and easy terms. Room 8, 77 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE–HOUSE AND LOT ON TWENTY-eighth-st., near Wallace, $250 cash, balance on easy terms; price $1,600. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE–TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, BRICK basement, on West Jackson-st., near Centre-av.; furnace, range, etc.; lot 25x125 feet to a 16-foot alley. A bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE–LOTS, $400 AND $500, EASY TERMS. Lots inside of the old city limits, near street cars and omnibus line; high ground; title perfect. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 3, and 267 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE–CHEAP–OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, 2 stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 29 feet front; excellent location; West Side; $9,500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE–1½ STORY COTTAGE AND LOT, CONvenient to Madison-st. cars, $3,800; cottage and lot, Butterfield, near Egan-av., $3,000. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE–30X125 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Hurlbut-st., 50 feet from Centre. A good investment; will be taken as the first payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE–BUSINESS PROPERTY ON HALsted-st. Rents for $125 per month; price, $9,000. Address E 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE–OR EXCHANGE–A DESIRABLE LOT on Michigan-av., north of Jackson-st.; a good chance for any one wishing to buy something cheap; lot 40x180. E. N. BEMENT, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE–TWO SPLENDID LOTS, 50x170 EACH, on Ashland-av. at Ravenswood; nice grove; cheap if sold immediately. J. N. HILLS, 175 LaSalle-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE–ELEGANT MARBLE HOUSES–Prairie-av., $18,000; only $500 down.
Michigan-av., $18,000; only $1,000 down.
Indiana-av., $11,500; only $1,000 down.
West Van Buren-st., $10,000; only $2,500 down.
S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE–SPLENDID BUILDING ON WESTERN-av., Oakley and Flournoy-sts., south from Madison-st., just outside of the fire limits; small payment down and long time; the very best lots offering for the price; from $900. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE–MICHIGAN-AV., 33X175, EAST FRONT, south Twenty-eighth-st.; cheap.
Michigan-av., 33x94, east front, north Twenty-eighth.
Michigan-av., 33x120, east front, north Twenty-eighth.
Michigan-av., 50x163, west front, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.; bargain.
40 acres in Section 31, 38, 14; on easy terms.
By THOMAS A. HILL, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–NEW COTTAGE AND LOT, NEAR horse-cars, at only $1,650; on very easy payments. Cheap at $2,000. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE–NO. 1673 STATE-ST., $4,500, FOR 10-room cottage and lot 25x183, worth $5,500. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE–BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, CORNER of Washington and Desplaines-sts., 17-room house on Carpenter-st., near Fulton, with lot, $4,000.

FOR SALE–STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-FIFTH, $140 per foot. Centre-st., near Lincoln Park, $135 per foot. PHILIP MYERS & CO., 18 Major Block.

FOR SALE–NO MONEY DOWN TO PARTIES building immediately–122x130 feet, corner Centre-av. and Tyler-st.; 120 feet corner Vincennes and Egan-avs. This is choice property; will pay a handsome margin to buyer; owner going to Colorado reason for selling. By owner, E. W. HAGERTY, 123 Clark-st., Room 18. Office hours, 9 to 12, 2 to 4.

FOR SALE–271 FULTON-ST., 8 ROOMS; LOT 25X100; price $3,700; rents for $35 per month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE–44 BROWN-ST., BETWEEN TAYLOR and Twelfth, cottage with basement, 11 rooms; lot 25x100; $3,000. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE–VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE HOUSE 303 Fulton-st., 9 rooms; lot 25x100; rents for $35 per month. For sale at a bargain; $5,000. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE–BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL ESTATE Agent, 89 Clark-st., opposite Court House.
50 feet, Michigan-av., corner Fourteenth-st.
50 feet, Wabash-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st.
50 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-first-st.
50 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-second-st.
50 feet, Grand boulevard, corner of Thirty-sixth-st.
50 feet, Evans-av., corner Forty-third-st.
200 feet, at Park entrance of Grand boulevard.
200 feet, Oakwood boulevard, near Cottage Grove.

FOR SALE–BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL ESTATE Agent, 89 Clark-st., opposite Court House.
4 lots corner Twenty-seventh and Garibaldi-sts., $1,000 each.
Lot on Twenty-sixth-st., near Portland-av., $1,200.
Lot on Twenty-fifth-st., near Wallace, $950.
Lot on Fourth-st., near Lincoln, $900.
Lot on Frankfort-st., near Robey, $550.

FOR SALE–AT HALF PRICE, 150X165, BLOCK 8, Irving Park; sidewalks, water, etc.; discount for cash; $1,600 down, balance to suit; must sell this week; great sacrifice. JOHN LING, 75 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE–100 FEET, MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Forty-second-st.; splendid residences to be built corner Forty-third-st.; sidewalks, etc.; an eligible building lot on very easy terms; one-fourth cash and balance 5 years at 8 per cent. S. E. GROSS, Room 15, Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE–MODERN HOUSES ON THE SOUTH Side avenues. O. V. FRITSCH & CO., 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE–CHEAP–NEW MARBLE FRONT house on West Van Buren-st. O. V. FRITSCH & CO., 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT–MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON WABASH-av., near Twenty-third-st. O. V. FRITSCH & CO., 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE–CHEAP AND BEAUTIFUL LOTS AD-joining the city limits, on the boulevards, and on the avenues, at the lowest prices, and on the most liberal terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.–3 lots on Southwestern-av., near Harrison-st. 16 lots on Flournoy-st., east of Leavitt-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood. These lots are laid out 50x152 feet on 80 feet streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city–the desirability of the land–it being high and thoroughly drained–the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious–the thrifty–the cautious–is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.
Call, for a printed abstract and plat, upon
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE–SEVERAL FINE PIECES OF ACRE property on the line of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in large or small tracts to suit, near stations, and suitable for subdivision.
Three new 2-story frame houses on Harrison-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt-sts.
Two 2-story and basement brick houses, with 75 feet of ground, on South Sangamon-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts.
10 large lots on Ogden-av., east of Douglas Park.
3 lots on Chicago-av., between Lincoln and Robey-sts.
80 feet between Franklin and Wells-sts., south front.
200 feet fine manufacturing property on Jackson-st., east of Halsted-st. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
155 Washington-st.

FOR SALE–ACRE PROPERTY–PARTIES SEEKing investment will do well to look at an especially good bargain I can offer. C. J. STOUGH, 73 and 74 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE–40 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND adjoining Blue Island. Inquire of E. F. McCLINTOCK, Blue Island, Ill.

FOR SALE–AT A BARGAIN–BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 85 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 12. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 38, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 38, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
5 acres in Sec. 14, 39, 12. 2 acres in Sec. 1, 38, 13.

FOR SALE–I WILL OFFER, AT A BARGAIN, 15 houses and cottages of from 5 to 10 rooms, in Evanston, North Evanston, and Glencoe, at lower figures than any party can sell for who does not deal exclusively in his own property; you that want houses come direct to me and save the commission; one-fifth down and balance in monthly or yearly payments will buy a home; lots in any of the places named at wholesale prices; lumber furnished those who will build; none need apply who have not a little money. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, Evanston, or 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE–AT RAVENSWOOD–A DESIRABLE dwelling house of 8 rooms; good brick cellar; furnace; hard and soft water; lot 142x152 feet, ornamented with fruit and shade trees; a comfortable home, and it will be sold at a bargain; only $1,000 cash required. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE–AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES–Several blocks near Vincennes-road Station at Washington Heights. I can give any parties not able to buy large tracts an opportunity to purchase single blocks, at the same price the property is worth by the 100 acres; 10 daily trains. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE–AT A SPECIAL BARGAIN, THE VERY choicest 160 acres at Washington Heights, thickly wooded and beautifully situated on the highest part of the ridge; buyers of acre property will do well to give this their particular attention. HENRY E. MARBLE, Room 8, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–AT EVANSTON–SEVERAL FINE residences, at very moderate prices and on easy terms; also, houses of 5 to 8 rooms, at low figures, at Evanston, Ravenswood, Rogers' Park, and Wilmette. GREENLEAF & PAUL, Room 12, Union Central Block, 276 Madison-st.

FOR SALE–$1,400, NEW COTTAGE AT WASHINGton Heights; 5 rooms; terms easy, by W. W. WATSON, 222 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE–LOTS IN SOUTH ENGLEWOOD–THE "Original Plat;" do not buy in additions "at South Englewood;" easy terms. HENRY W. BROOKS & CO., Room 4 Empire Block, 128 and 130 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE–FINE RESIDENCE AT HYDE PARK, with lot 132x200, and barn; furnace, gas; house well finished; near depot and lake; $16,500.
100x125 feet and house, near lake and Hyde Park Hotel; offered at a bargain.
Beautifully located building sites at Egandale, improved with fine ornamental trees, near terminus of Drexel Boulevard, and just east of park.
House and lot at Hyde Park, near depot, 60x125; $6,000.
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–WITH MONEY A BARGAIN CAN BE found by a gentleman wishing a first-class homestead in the country. W. F. BREWSTER, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE–80 ACRES NEAR LOMBARD, CHEAP and on long time; will subdivide to advantage. Also, dwelling houses and cottages for sale or rent. W. F. BREWSTER, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE–AT ENGLEWOOD–$2,300–COTTAGE and lot: one-fourth cash, balance $30 per month. Save your rent and secure this at once. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE–AT ENGLEWOOD–TWO HOUSES, $3,250, $4,500; finely located, two blocks from depot. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE–AT ENGLEWOOD–WE ARE PREpared to furnish money and build to order 20, 40, or 60 houses upon our lands in the most improved part of this growing suburb; 36 daily daily passenger trains; commutation, $36 per year. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE–BARGAINS IN ACRE PROPERTY–South and West. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–80 ACRES IN SEC. 5, 37, 12, IN TOWN of worth; 80 acres in Sec. 25, 38, 12, in town of Lyons, by WILLIAM PRICE, 133 Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE–AUSTIN–ELEGANT LOTS ON THE ridge, on graveled and sewered street. Only a few left. C. E. CRAFTS, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE–WEST FORTY-EIGHTH-ST., DEPOT at C. & N. W. car-shops, lots and blocks on easy terms and help to build. C. E. CRAFTS, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE–OR RENT–WILL SELL A RESIDENCE at Woodlawn, 11 rooms, 2-story and basement, barn, garden, one block from depot; ½ cash, balance on liberal time; or will rent to a prompt paying tenant. JOHN J. BENNETT, 131 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE–CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS, THE N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of 11, 38, 13 (40 acres), all subdivided. Price $1,600 per acre. STEVENS & WOOD, Room No. 1, 18 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE–AT ENGLEWOOD, CHOICE GROVE property, on Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana-aves., near South Park, and only 20 minutes by steam-cars. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE–AT ENGLEWOOD, WABASH-AV., 165x170, east front, all grove, two blocks from station. For an investment, nothing safer; for a residence, nothing better on the South Side. We invite parties looking for avenue property to examine the above. Title absolutely perfect. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE–HANDSOME LITTLE COUNTRY SEAT at the city limits; all completely furnished; plenty of large shade and fruit trees; close to station; possession at once. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE–$1,800 WILL BUY 11 LOTS 25x125 each, located at South Englewood (below acre prices) located near depot. Apply to HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–MAYWOOD, NICE FRAME HOUSE, and 75 ft of land, for only $4,000; on very easy payments, or discount for cash; worth $5,000. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE–10 ACRES AT RIVER FOREST, ¼ mile west of Oak Park, on track of N. W. Ry., two blocks from depot; all ready for subdivision. J. W. HEDENBERG, Room 4, 99 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE–5¼ ACRES IN SEC. 3, T. 38, R. 13, $7,000. 5 acres in Lake View, near the Lake, $12,500. PHILIP MYERS & CO., 18 Major Block.

FOR SALE–NEAT BASEMENT COTTAGE, WITH lot, in the grove south of city limits, on monthly payments, only $3,600. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE–AT ENGLEWOOD–A FIRST-CLASS 6-room cottage with large basement; water in house; good location; 2 minutes' walk from cars. Inquire at 18 West Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–OR EXCHANGE–ONE OF THE BEST stock farms in Illinois containing 960 acres, all under cultivation, 500 acres in timothy; farm is well improved, large orchard, fine house, cattle barns, 200 acres under fence, corn-cribs for 12,000 bushels. For terms apply to JOHN STILLWELL, Chatsworth, Ill.

FOR SALE–A FIRST-CLASS FARM OF 280 ACRES, 15 miles from Chicago. Call at 712 West Washington-st. and get full description.

FOR SALE–OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR GOOD improved or unimproved Chicago or suburban property–An elegant residence in Brooklyn, New York; house first-class; good stable and carriage house; ground large and well improved; will assume incumbrance on property here, if desired; for particulars inquire of J. F. FIERSON, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE–SPLENDID FARMS IN KENDALL and LaSalle Counties. Iowa lands, improved and unimproved. PHILIP MYERS & CO., 18 Major Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WABASH AVENUE PROPERTY–THE FUTURE Broadway.
S. W. corner Thirty-first-st., 100x180 feet.
S. E. corner Thirty-fourth-st., 236x178 feet.
Between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., 100x180 feet.
N. W. corner Thirty-fifth-st., 50x170 feet.
North of Twenty-eighth-st., east front, 25x170 feet.
North of Eldridge-ct. (30 years' lease), 40x170 feet.
Between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts., east front 25x170 feet.
S. E. corner Fifty-sixth-st., east front, 50x170 feet.
South of Fifty-sixth-st., 150x170 feet.
Near Fourteenth-st., east front, 50x170 feet.
North of Thirty-ninth-st., east front, 197x160 feet.
J. ESAIAS WARREN,
18 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED–ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!–WE HAVE constant inquiries for acre property; can make quick sales at good prices. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED–HOUSE AND LOT, OR VACANT ground, on West Side. Will give some cash or assume incumbrance, balance in cheap acre property south of city. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED–ANYONE HAVING A 25-FT. LOT IN vicinity of Halsted and Sixteenth-sts., outside fire limits, that they will lease for 5 to 10 years, please call at Room 18 Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

WANTED–BUILDING LOTS IN THE NORTH DIvision; also on South State-st. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

WANTED–TEN OR TWENTY ACRES FOR SUBdivision at or near South Evanston, or Roger's Park or Glencoe, in exchange for improved city property clear of liens. W. F. BREWSTER, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED–A BUSINESS MAN WHO has $6,000 or $7,000 in money wants to join some party in a safe legitimate business where capital and labor would pay handsomely. Address V 15, Tribune office, stating where an interview may be had together with nature of business.

PARTNER WANTED–IN A FIRST CLASS MEAT and vegetable market; one that understands the business with a small capital preferred. 68 Western-av.

PARTNER WANTED–I WANT A GOOD MAN TO take one-half interest in a fortune; no humbug; small capital required. Look at this. 70 East Madison-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

PARTNER WANTED–IN A LIGHT MANUFACturing business; profits 100 per cent; $400 required. N. GOODENOUGH, 162 North Desplaines-st.

PARTNER WANTED–OR GENTLEMAN OF means to take an interest, or back up the advertiser, in a safe, profitable, and well-established business. $50,000 already invested. Address J R B, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED–IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED and profitable manufacturing business. To a business man with $4,000 to $5,000 cash, and ready to take hold at once, a good chance is offered. Inquire at 72 East Adams-st.

PARTNER WANTED–WITH $1,000; BUSINESS well established, pays well. Have more than one can do; must be a good business man, and ready for business at once. 137 South Clark-st., Room 20.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

14 ELDRIDGE COURT–DESIRABLE ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished. Day boarders accommodated. Prices reasonable. Breakfast 6:30 to 8:30 a. m., dinner 12 to 1:30, supper 6 to 7. By an experienced caterer.

16 AND 18 ELDRIDGE-COURT–FURNISHED AND unfurnished family suites with board. References required.

43 HUBBARD-COURT–NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; first-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

35 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.–ELEGANT ROOMS, FURnished and unfurnished, with board; references exchanged.

41 EIGHTEENTH-ST.–DESIRABLE ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen with wives, or single gentlemen, with good board, at reasonable rates.

103 ELLIS-AV.–A FRONT PARLOR ELEGANTly furnished, to rent, with board. Reference required.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.–LARGE BEAUTIFULLY furnished second-story front room, overlooking the lake, with board; also room for a single gentleman.

434 MICHIGAN-AV.–LARGE, HANDSOME rooms, with superior accommodations; also, barn.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.–A LARGE ROOM, FURnished, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, at moderate terms; modern improvements.

494 WABASH-AV.–NICE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, with first-class board; also day board. A good barn to rent cheap.

751 WABASH-AV.–LARGE SQUARE ROOM FOR gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first-class table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

799 WABASH-AV.–TWO ROOMS TO RENT WITH board, furnished or unfurnished.

ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD in nice marble front house on avenue, near business. Day boarders wanted. Address U 80, Tribune office.

OGDEN HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN AND Washington-sts.–Day board, $6 per week.

West Side.

24 BISHOP-COURT, NEAR UNION PARK–ONE large room, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first-class board. Neatness, quietness, and good table.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.–A FEW VERY DESIRAble and nicely-furnished rooms, with board; also, one or two day boarders can be accommodated.

76 WEST MONROE-ST.–GOOD BOARD AND good beds; $5 per week.

84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON–FURnished front parlor and also side room to rent, with or without board.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.–A FURNISHED ROOM to rent, with board.

97 WEST MADISON-ST.–FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, $5.50 and $6 per week; also day-board, $3.50 per week.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER MAY–Furnished alcove room; also other rooms with good board, suitable for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen.

426 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., CORNER THROOP–Very pleasant and elegantly-furnished rooms, with first-class board; brick house, modern improvements. Day boarders wanted.

507 WASHINGTON-AV.–MARBLE-FRONT house, two blocks north of Union Park, board and furnished room for gentleman and wife; also room for a single gentleman, with all modern conveniences.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADison-st.–Everything first-class; terms $2 per day; table board $5 per week.

North Side.

27 HAMMOND-ST.–FRONT ROOM, WITH board, for man and wife, or two single gentlemen; situated near Lincoln Park; private family.

324 SUPERIOR-ST.–TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a furnished double front parlor, east and north windows, suitable for three gentlemen; private family; convenient to Rush and State-sts. bridges.

Country.

EVANSTON–CHICAGO-AV.; SECOND BLOCK south of the Ladies' College–One or two rooms can be obtained, with board. The house is situated opposite a large grove, with vegetable garden and fruit. References exchanged. Address or apply Mrs. WALTERS, Evanston.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD–A FAMILY CONSISTING OF HUSBAND and wife, and two children would like to board in a first-class family on the West Side, where no other boarders are. Address Proprietors, at the Exposition Bazar corner Halsted and Madison-sts.

BOARD–WITH GERMAN WIDOW FOR GENTLEman and wife; furnished or unfurnished room, bath, etc., where there are no other boarders, between Halsted-st. and Union Park, Madison and Van Buren. Address with full particulars Z K, care F. C. Lighte & Co., piano and organ dealers, 174 and 176 State-st.

BOARD–ROOM AND BOARD FOR TWO YOUNG men (comforts of a home no object). Address J R N, 224 West Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD BARBER SHOP WITH THREE CHAIRS for sale; good place and cheap rent. Call on CHAS. BOCKLER, No. 229 Fifth-av.

A SALOON FOR SALE, ONE OF THE BEST LOcations in the city, doing a business of $1,000 per month. Will trade or sell cheap for cash. Address L F J, Box 6603, Post-office, Chicago.

ANY PERSON HAVING $400 TO INVEST CAN BUY a saloon, fixtures and lease. One of the best corners in town. Apply at 65 Blue Island-av.

A FIRST-CLASS MARKET ON THE WEST SIDE for sale. For particulars address E 6, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY, STOCK, AND FIXtures on a good location for sale; also 4 rooms to rent by H. MAX, No. 446 South Clark-st.

A BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE, DOing a good business, in best location in the city, for sale. Price, $1,200. Address T 70, Tribune office.

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE, CHEAP, ON WEST Lake-st., No. 170, near Halsted. Cheap rent. Apply at shop, or at owner's residence. CHAS. STUBB, No. 13 Hubbard-st.

NEW YORK–LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A first-class Broadway hotel for sale. Address B H, Station D, New York.

SALOON FOR SALE IN A GOOD PART OF THE city, very cheap for cash; a splendid chance. Call at 137 Twenty-second-st.

TO A MAN WHO IS A GOOD SALESMAN, I WILL sell a quarter or a third interest in a manufacturing business now well established, and a first-class reputation made for the goods throughout the Northwest. Amount of money required, from $4,000 to $6,000. A man wanted who can push the sales with the trade. Address for particulars, N 12, Tribune office.

THE BEST BARBER SHOP ON WEST SIDE FOR sale, with genteel furnishing goods and cigar store, with three and a half years' lease; established six years. For particulars address T 80, Tribune office.

THE SALOON AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES AT No. 29 West Randolph-st. will be sold at public auction to-day at 2 o'clock p. m.

THE MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED HOTEL IN the city, now doing a large and profitable business, will be sold for $6,000, half cash, balance to suit. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

WE CAN GIVE A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WITH small capital, a chance to make a fortune in a legitimate business. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Patents wanted.

$200 WILL BUY A LARGE CASH BUSINESS capable of being widely increased; corner location; this is no every day business chance. 233 West Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE–2,400 FEET ON THE BLUFF, Washington Heights, and within 600 feet of Morgan Park, and near the Military School and proposed $12,000 church, with sidewalk from depot; streets and trees, etc. Will take a good improved farm.
24 lots at Sixty-first-st., Englewood, for small cottage.
22 lots at South Lynne for improved farm.
100 lots, Forty-seventh-st., one block from boulevard, for good residence.
50 lots southwest of Brighton, and near boulevard, for improved farm.
5 lots on Stewart-av. and Forty-seventh-st. for land or small farm.
All the above are good property, and will be exchanged at fair prices.
LINGLE & DARLOW, 128 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE–A NICE RESIDENCE AT IRVING Park worth $6,500 to trade for North Side unimproved property.
103 acres adjoining Norwood Park to trade for well-improved business property; will pay some cash or assume incumbrance.
A. LIMBERG & CO.,
172 Washington-st., corner Fifth-av., Room 3.

TO EXCHANGE–FOR CITY PROPERTY–A FINE brick house in Jersey City, worth $15,000. BARKER & WAIT, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE–IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPerty for acres.
Acre property for good residence.
Improved business property for good farm.
Good suburban lots for farms.
House and lot for vacant lot.
Country property and cash for city property.
Western lands for house on leased ground.
A fine residence for acre property.
Three lots on North Side for cottage and lot.
Inquire Room 11, Otis Block.

WANTED–TO TRADE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, and furniture, 3 farms in Mason County, Ill., all under a good state of cultivation, near market and railroad–one farm of 118 acres, one of 244 acres, and one of 235 acres. Also a fine new dwelling house and 2 lots in the City of Peoria, Ill., with all modern improvements. The titles are perfect. All worth $35,000 cash. Will trade part or all. Address Box 1443, Peoria, Ill.

LOST.

LOST–$100 ON SUNDAY MORNING, BETWEEN Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., on Clark. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning same money to No. 297 South Clark-st.

LOST–MONDAY MORNING, ABOUT 9 O'CLOCK, on Van Buren-st., between Clinton and Desplaines, a pocket-book containing a large sum of money. A liberal reward will be paid by returning it to A. FERGUSON, 68 West Van Buren-st.

LOST–A THREAD LACE-VEIL, ON SATURDAY last; reward will be paid by returning to 200 Park-av.

LOST–A LARGE DOG, BLACK AND WHITE, speckled legs, hair very thick, answers to the name of Rover. A liberal reward will be paid on his return to 1187 Indiana-av.

LOST–A KING CHARLES SPANIEL. THE FINDer will be liberally rewarded by returning it to 75 West Adams-st.

LOST–ON WEST RANDOLPH, CLINTON, OR Washington-st. tunnel, a body Brussels rug; whoever will return to the undersigned will be suitably rewarded. J. M. TUTTLE, 60 South Water-st.

$10 REWARD–LOST–A YELLOW AND WHITE bull slut, blind in one eye. Return to 28 Price-place.

MUSICAL.

FOR RENT–A GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO SUITAble for a small room, for only $5.00; also splendid new pianos at $150 less than usual prices. 251 Park-av.

REMOVAL OF PIANO ROOMS TO 274 STATE-ST., near Van Buren. Pianos to rent and for sale, tuned and repaired; also stored. WM. R. PROSSER.

SITUATION WANTED–BY ORGANIST, COMPEtent to play concerted pieces and direct a quartette or chorus choir; position by a gentleman who has 15 years' experience in the East. Address S 12, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES–LEGALLY OBTAINED–FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CAUSES. ALL LAW business attended to. Room 3, 167 South Clark-st.

TO RENT–HOUSES.

TO RENT–264 MICHIGAN-AV.–14 ROOMS, NEWly papered and painted, fully furnished, or to rent unfurnished, or for sale. WM. J. BARNEY, No. 153 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT–HOUSES IN GOOD LOCATIONS, cheap to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT–2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLEfront residence, 11 rooms, 1026 Wabash-av. Inquire of FRED. W. PECK, Room 6, Nixon's Building.

TO RENT–NEW HOUSE ALL COMPLETE 547 WARren-av. just west of G. E. R. R.; modern improvements, most desirable house, and cheapest rent west of Western-av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT–A NICE 2-STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, modern improvements, etc., No. 1029 Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. Inquire at Room 22 Bryan Block.

TO RENT–A FIRST-CLASS 2-STORY AND ENGlish basement brick dwelling, with all modern improvements, No. 8 South Sheldon-st., between West Washington and Randolph, fronting Union Park.

TO RENT–A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, 631 SECOND-st., corner Robey. Rent, $25. Inquire of F. H. HENRY, 330 West Madison-st.

TO RENT–A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, WITH hot and cold water, northeast corner Throop and Van Buren-sts. Inquire at 130 Throop-st., in forenoon.

TO RENT–$18 PER MONTH, 4-ROOM COTTAGE, one block from Archer-av. cars, by W. W. WATSON, 222 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT–FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH ALL MODern improvements, 10 rooms, handsomely furnished, near Ellis Park, for the summer, to first-class tenant. Inquire of owner, at 164 Randolph-st., Room 4.

TO RENT–HOUSE 19 NORTH PEORIA-ST., BEING put in thorough repair. WHITTLESEY, BUNNELL & BATES, Room 9 Major Block.

TO RENT–A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, LARGE lot and barn, Prairie-av., north of Twentieth-st. Address E 3, Tribune office.

TO RENT–COTTAGE 581 BUTTERFIELD-ST., 6 rooms, besides pantry and closets, recently refitted throughout. Rent, $25 per month in advance. Call on M. H. MORRIS, 13 and 15 North Canal-st.

TO RENT–THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT stone front house 673 Wabash-av.; 14 rooms; modern improvements; $1,800 a year. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT–TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK houses Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 Johnson-place, near Vincennes-av., 9 rooms each; rent reasonable. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT–2-STORY FRAME DWELLING, 400 WEST Van Buren-st., newly fitted up, $40 per month. PHILIP MYERS & CO., 18 Major Block.

TO RENT–2-STORY HOUSE, 477 HUBBARD-ST., of 8 rooms, with large garden, being repaired; rent, $35. W. WALLER, No. 2, 228 State-st.

TO RENT–VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON SANgamon-st., near Washington, 11 rooms; rent $50 per month; furniture for sale, about $650. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT–2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK houses Nos. 43, 47, and 49 Langley-av., 10 rooms each; modern improvements; rent reasonable. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT–A NEW COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS No. 45 Artesian-av., $25 per month. Apply for two days on premises.

TO RENT–COTTAGE HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS, bath-room, and water-closet, on Fulton-st., west of Union Park; furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at 684 Fulton-st.

TO RENT–HOUSES 24, 26, 28, AND 30 THIRTY-seventh-st., between Lake and Ellis-avs., south front; 2-story frame, 10 rooms; good repair; reasonable rent. E. WELLS, 122 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–LONG OR SHORT TIME–NEW HOUSE, 8 rooms and cellar, bay window, on Bellevue-av., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts., near terminus Cottage Grove-av. cars, and Forty-third-st. depot, $30; would board with tenant if desired. Apply at Room 8, 83 South Clark-st., 9 to 10 a. m.

TO RENT–NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE, WATER, closets, etc., 405 West Erie-st., east of Ashland-av. Call at house, or 123 South Clark-st., Room 16. C. W. DEAN.

Suburban.

TO RENT–IN EVANSTON, FOR THE SUMMER only, a pleasant house of 9 rooms, partially furnished; conveniently arranged with bath-room, laundry, etc., and accessible to station; rent reasonable; first-class reference required. Address G S, care carrier 29.

TO RENT–ROOMS.

TO RENT–IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, A SUITE OF 6 rooms; gas, water, and water-closets, suitable for housekeeping. 325 West Madison-st. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT–FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS AND closets, newly painted and papered. 543 State-st.

TO RENT–THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE, 495 West Indiana-st., containing 6 rooms, pantry, and closet; water in house. Apply at 493 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT–THOSE DESIRING FIRST-CLASS AND elegantly furnished rooms, by the day, week, or month, can secure them at Williams Block, 85 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–TWO UNFURNISHED PARLORS TO man and wife, at 638 West Washington-st.

TO RENT–A FURNISHED ROOM, AT 74 WEST Van Buren-st.

TO RENT–FURNISHED ROOMS. 487 MICHIGAN-av.

TO RENT–UNFURNISHED ROOMS AT 179 SOUTH Sangamon-st.

TO RENT–A PLEASANT ROOM, UNFURNISHED, for gentleman's lodging-room. 119 South Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT–A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, SUITable for two single gentlemen, at 313 West Monroe-st., between Morgan and Aberdeen.

TO RENT–HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS single or en suite, for gentlemen only. 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT–4 OR 5 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; family without children preferred. 131 Twenty-ninth-st.

TO RENT–TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, partly furnished, suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; price, $25 per month, without board. 307 West Jackson-st., between Morgan and Aberdeen.

TO RENT–UNFURNISHED, PARLORS AND BEDroom en suite to gentleman and wife. Apply on premises, 143 Twenty-first-st., near Wabash-av.

TO RENT–A FRONT ROOM ON THE FIRST floor, furnished or unfurnished; gentlemen preferred. 498 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–THREE ROOMS AT A REASONABLE price, with all the conveniences for housekeeping in one of the best locations on South Side to married couple who will board owner in part payment. Address V 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT–372 MICHIGAN-AV., HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms. Also barn to rent.

TO RENT–3 ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, 209 Laflin-st., five blocks west Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st., $8; with barn, $10. Apply from 10 to 12 to-day, Room 30, 89 East Madison-st.

TO RENT–A NICELY-FURNISHED LODGINGroom for one or two gentlemen. 326 Michigan-av. Handy to business.

TO RENT–AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITE of rooms in business portion of the city, and furniture for sale, with or without piano. Address U 9, Tribune office.

TO RENT–259 CALUMET-AV., 5 ROOMS. VERY pleasant, for a nice, small family. Also barn room for three horses can be had.

TO RENT–ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, single or en suite, or would rent part of house to gentleman and wife without children. 431 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT–STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT–STORE 20x88 FEET NO. 198 WASHINGton-st.; also double store 40x88 in same, brown stone building. These stores are splendidly lighted, have a 25 foot alley directly in rear; fire-proof vaults, and have finished basements, which may be rented with them or not, at pleasure of tenant. Apply directly to owner, Room 5, No. 198 Washington-st.

TO RENT–OFFICES, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, WITH fire-proof vaults; only one flight stairs; first-class in all respects. Apply to owner, Room 5, same building, No. 198 East Washington-st.

TO RENT–BASEMENT 40x88 FEET, NOS. 195 AND 197 Washington-st.; has wide alley directly in rear, fire-proof vault, sidewalk lights, and finished throughout. Apply at Room 5, same building.

TO RENT–A HANDSOME STORE IN BRICK building in Rockford, Ill.; centre of business, 22x90; dry-goods, clothing, or boot and shoe business preferred; $650 per year. Address ANTON SCHICKER, Rockford, Ill.

TO RENT–STORES AND BASEMENTS NOS. 119, 121, 123, 125, 127 State-st., near Eighteenth-st.; rent only $50 per month. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT–VERY DESIRABLE STORE, SIZE 25X75, in marble-front building, northwest corner of Lake and Union-sts. Rent, $75 a month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT–SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors, with power and elevator, 140 Clark-st., near Madison. Apply at SCHWEIZER'S Coffee-House.

TO RENT–FIRST-CLASS OFFICES, NORTHWEST corner of LaSalle and Adams-sts. R. SCHLOESSER, basement, 210 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT–STORES, WITH 4 ROOMS ABOVE, $30 per month, on Southwest Side, by W. W. WATSON, 222 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT–WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES AND TWO lofts, 30x115, on State-st., opposite Palmer Hotel; cheap. Inquire Room 4, 178 State-st.

TO RENT–STORES AND ROOMS, WENTWORTH-av. Desk-room, LaSalle-st. 2½ acres for gardening, Forty-seventh-st. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT–BRICK BARN IN REAR OF 843 WAbash-av., near Eighteenth-st. Inquire of C. D. POPE, 23 Chamber of Commerce Building.

TO RENT–OFFICE NO. 22, 120 WASHINGTON-ST.

TO RENT–HALF OF A DESIRABLE STORE ON Randolph-st., near Clark. Call at 33 West Madison-st.

WANTED–TO RENT.

WANTED–TO RENT–FIRST FLOOR AND BASEment; must be east of LaSalle and north of Monroe-st. EDWARD C. DOUGLAS, 380 State-st.

WANTED–TO RENT–FOR THE WHOLESALE and retail of cigars, a store or a part of one, located in the best business part of the city. Address, stating full particulars, E 17, Tribune office.

WANTED–TO RENT–A PLEASANT, FURnished front room with hot and cold water, and privilege of bath; location preferred on Wabash or Michigan-av., north of Twenty-second-st.; satisfactory references. Address T 38, Tribune office.

WANTED–TO RENT–A PLEASANT FURNISHED front room with hot and cold water and privilege of bath; location preferred on Wabash or Michigan-av., north of Twenty-second-st. Satisfactory reference. Address T 88, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE–COMPLETE SET OF BED-ROOM furniture; cheap for cash. Inquire at Fire-Proof Restaurant, 141 Monroe-st.

FURNITURE, STOVES, CARPETS, BEDDING, table-linen, to be sold to-morrow at 10 a. m. See auction sale by EDWIN A. RICE & CO.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED–A SMALL RED COW, GIVING MILK; any information given to owner of the same will be liberally rewarded. PHILO ADAMS, 35 South Market-st., or 24 Sedgwick-court.

STRAYED–FROM MY YARD, 22 NORTH CLINton-st., a red cow, horns turned in at tips. A liberal reward will be paid for her return; L branded on hip. WARREN SPRINGER.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN–I HAVE MONEY TO LOAN upon real estate security in sums not less than $10,000. DAVID FALES, 44 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES ON LEASED lots, and other good collaterals; good patents wanted. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN office; late Jacobs & Co., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables. 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit; also on houses on leased ground. B. GROSSMAN, Room 24, 173 State-st.

MONEY TO LOAN–ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses on leased ground, and good collaterals at No. 165 South Clark-st., Room 5. K. WINNE.

TO LOAN–3 SUMS: $5,000, $7,000, AND $10,000 ON real estate. T. A. JACKSON, 180 State-st.

TO LOAN–MONEY ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, houses on leased lots, furniture, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

TO LOAN–$2,000 FOR THREE YEARS. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

TO LOAN–$2,000 ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty, South Side preferred. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, No. 153 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN–$16,000 ON IMPROVED OR UNIMproved city property. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED–$15,000 ON MORTGAGE DUE 3 YEARS on property worth five times the amount. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED–TO LOAN–$10,000 ON UNIMPROVED active property worth three times the amount; will pay 10 and 2½ commissions. Address L 1, Tribune office.

WANTED–TO LOAN–$4,000 ON UNIMPROVED property worth $12,000; will pay 10 and 5 commissions. Address L 2, Tribune office.

WANTED–APPLICATION FOR $8,000 ON $25,000 security, for one, two, or three years. Call in person on HENRY J. GOODRICH, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 125 Dearborn-st.

WE HAVE FUNDS ON HAND, TO LOAN ON REAL estate. We buy and sell real estate, commercial paper, bonds, stocks, local securities, and do a general financial business. J. C. McCORD & CO., 100 Dearborn-st., Portland Block.

WANTED–TO LOAN–$100 OR $150 TO THE PROprietor of a book store who can furnish employment to a boy 17 years of age. Address V 16, Tribune office.

WANTED–TO BORROW–$4,000, ON GOOD REAL estate security. Apply at the office of J. W. WAUGHOP, Attorney, Room 28 Reaper Block.

$600 TO LOAN ON SHORT TIME, SECURED notes bought. A. S. PALMER, Jr., 84 Washington-st.

$2,000 AND $3,000 TO LOAN, WITHOUT DElay, on improved city property. KIMBALL & FRAKE, Fool Block, corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

$8,000 TO LOAN, AT 10 PER CENT INTEREST, on first-class real estate security. This amount will not be divided. BRYAN LATHROP, 12 Exchange Building.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL THE WORLD SEEM COMING TO US TO BUY horses. It is because we deal fairly with both buyer and seller; can't keep half a supply for the trade; any amount of customers; bring in your horses. 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, PHAEtons, buggies, etc., of most approved styles, at low prices. 287 State-st. F. L. SMITH.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FINE ROCKAWAYS, barouches, phaetons, top and open buggies, just received at 28 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

COME TO 344 WABASH-AV., IF YOU WANT A good new or second-hand carriage or buggy, road-wagon, or open and top delivery wagon. J. H. CARSON.

FOR SALE–SECOND-HAND TOP BUGGY, PATent wheels, for $60. Apply to-day at 269 Third-av.

FOR SALE–OR EXCHANGE–FOR WORK HORSE, a stylish and fast bay mare, at Chicago Roofing Co., 158 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE–BUGGY AND HARNESS IN FIRST-class order, used only a few times; can be seen at VANSCHAACH, STEVENSON & REID'S, corner Lake and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE–BUGGY, HORSE, AND HARNESS; horse 4 years old, sound, gentle, and afraid of nothing; $125. 551 West Harrison-st.

FOR SALE–A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CLARences, landaus, phaetons, buggies, omnibuses, and several second-hand carriages. A. B. CLARK & CO., 402 and 404 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE–LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons of all kinds; also, one second-hand express wagon, at 261 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE–THE BEST SADDLE PONY IN THE city. Inquire at 662 West Indiana-av.

FAMILY CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, rockaways, from the best makers in the country, at reasonable prices, at 233 and 235 West Randolph-st. G. L. BRADLEY.

FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, MANUFACturers of first-class buggies. Factory corner Sedgwick and Division-sts., salesroom 323 State-st. We have on hand a fine assortment and will sell at very low prices.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has for sale or exchange, new and second-hand open and top buggies, phaetons, business wagons, side-spring Concords; a few good horses, single and double harness; also one span of large mules. Horses, carriages, and buggies to let.

WANTED–A BOY, ABOUT 18 YEARS OF AGE, accustomed to the care of horses. Inquire at 563 West Indiana-st.

WANTED–TO ADVANCE MONEY ON GOOD buggy horse for its use; would buy if a bargain. H––, Room 12, Phoenix Block.

WANTED–A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, CHEAP for cash. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

WANTED–A HORSE AND BUGGY AT THE EXposition Bazar corner Halsted and Madison-sts.

WANTED–TWENTY GOOD GREY HORSES IMmediately. Apply to ADAM FOREPAUGH; Forepaugh's circus.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A RESPECTABLE FAMILY WANTED TO KEEP A boarding house and board my family; everything furnished ready; rare chance; 129 West Madison-st.

ANY FAMILY WHO NEEDS A GOOD WOMAN TO wash or clean house will please call or address LAUNDRESS, 114 Ewing-st.

CHASE'S SALT WORKS REMOVED TO 55 AND 57 South Water-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, Loan Office, 361 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTS' CAST OFF clothing; old gold and silver, and every description of personal valuables. Address ABRAHAM WILKINS' Money Loan Office, 423 State-st. between Fourteenth and Fifteenth-sts.

FLENTYE & CURRAN, MERCHANT TAILORS, have removed to their old corner of Kinzie and Wells-st.

GENUINE BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS, ALL COLors, made to order in suits for $35, AT GRANGER'S, 128 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

GLOVE AND MITTEN DIES–MANUFACTURED by WM. SEVERIN, 222 North Carpenter-st., Chicago, Ill.

LITERARY–WANTED–SOME FIRST-CLASS LECtures gotten up. No one but competent persons need apply. Address V 13, Tribune office.

TO CONTRACTORS–WE WISH TO CONTRACT for the laying of 1 mile of sidewalk. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 172 Dearborn-st.

WANTED–PORTRAITS TO PAINT IN OIL-COLors or pastel. Also any kind of artistic work, fancy painting, graining, and marbling second to none. Drawing on wood, etc., etc. Address A. H. DOUGLAS, Box 866, Chicago.

WANTED–TO BUY A LARGE-SIZED FIREproof safe, Cincinnati or Herring make. Call from 1 to 2 p. m. BLANCHARD, BORLAND & CO., 243 South Water-st.

WANTED–A 10-FOOT SILVER SHOW CASE; also a picture-frame maker, at Room 1, 89 East Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED–TO BUY A CHEAP LIQUOR LICENSE. Address V 19, Tribune office.

WANTED–A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN wishes a baby to nurse. 147 Ewing-st., up stairs.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE–A GROVER & BAKER SEWING machine, almost new, at a sacrifice. Address L 3, Tribune office.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES–GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES–WEST SIDE OFfice of NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES–NORTH SIDE OFfice, No. 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments; open evenings.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE–WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 254 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 235 West Madison-st.; will remove about May 1, 1873, to 155 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED–MALE AND FEMALE, TO sell the cheapest and best chromos. Good agents can make $8 a day. E. H. LANDON, Agent, 68 Market-st.

AGENTS WANTED–TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-Hole Cutter and Needle-Threading Thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 89 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED–MALE AND FEMALE, IN city and country. Best paying business out. Only small capital required. Samples to country free. MERRILL & CO., 22 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED–HEWITT FLUTING, POLISHing, and band-iron combined. Fluted any length, selling fast. Good pay. Room 18, 179 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED–MALE AND FEMALE, IN city and country. Articles new; sell fast; good pay. Room 18, 179 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED–TO KNOW THAT CHAS. Heck, wholesale dealer in books and prize packages, has removed to 152 East Quincy-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE–AT A BARGAIN–COUNTER, SHELVing, glass cases, show cases, and one Indian figure, at 273 North-av.

FOR SALE–AT LESS THAN HALF COST TO close an estate, about $2,000 worth of leather belting and rubber hose (new). P. F. SCANLAN, 230 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE–A LADIES' HANDSOME GOLD watch and an elegant cameo ring, or will exchange for furniture. Address V 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE–A 20-FOOT COUNTER, ARCHED shelving with cased drawers; also two 5-foot show cases, cheap. 365 South Clark-st.

FOUND.

FOUND–A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING MONEY, which the owner can have by calling at 215 North Division-st.

TAKEN UP–A SORREL MARE. THE OWNER can have her by proving her and paying charges, at the Fifth-av. Stables, corner Taylor-st. and Fifth-av. GEORGE EAGER & BRO., Proprietors.

WANTED–MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED–A SALESMAN WHO IS ACQUAINTED with the paper-hanging and window-shade business. J. J. McGRATH, 174 and 176 State-st.

WANTED–TWO COMPETENT DRY-GOODS salesmen in dress-goods department at MANDEL BROS., Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av. Apply at 8 o'clock a. m.

WANTED–A PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST. Address E 11, Tribune office.

WANTED–A YOUNG MAN AS SECOND CLERK in a first-class hotel; must have some knowledge of the business. Address, with reference, E 18, Tribune office.

WANTED–A GOOD LACE MAN; NONE BUT those experienced in this specialty need apply. Call before 10 a. m. CARSON, PIRIE & CO., Madison and Peoria-sts.

WANTED–A COMPETENT DRUG-CLERK speaking German and English. Apply, with reference, at BRUNO GOLL, 508 South Canal-st., corner Twelfth.

Trades.

WANTED–CALCIMINERS; COME PREPARED to work Monday morning to the corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts., Bryant Block.

WANTED–FIVE GOOD TAILORS, AT 380 STATE-st. D. SAMUEL.

WANTED–AN UMBRELLA-MAKER; HIGHEST wages paid for a good hand. Inquire at 557 West Madison-st. E. W. JOYCE.

WANTED–25 CARPENTERS, AT HOTEL, HIGHland Park. Apply immediately.

WANTED–6 UPHOLSTERERS. W. W. STRONG Furniture Company, 266 and 268 Wabash-av.

WANTED–HARNESS-MAKERS AT 133 TWENTY-second-st., near State.

WANTED–THIS MORNING, AT 31 WEST WASHington-st., a good man to work on a rip and cut-off saw; also a good wood-turner; must be ready to commence work to-day.

WANTED–TWO CARPENTERS AT ONCE. INquire of JOHN M. ST.JOHN, 80 Douglas place.

WANTED–TWO GOOD CARPENTERS ACCUStomed to working on hard wood. Apply at the Citizens' Bank, northeast corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

WANTED–10 GOOD CARPENTERS THIS MORNing at 21 Butler-st.

WANTED–A PACKER. APPLY AT H. W. WETHERALL'S, 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

WANTED–3 BLACKSMITHS TO TRAVEL WITH Forepaugh's circus. Apply immediately to ADAM FOREPAUGH.

WANTED–A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands making French bread and restaurant pastry cooking. Apply at 81 South Clark-st.

WANTED–GOOD JOINERS. ENQUIRE AT CARpenter shop north end of Clark-st. bridge.

WANTED–TAILORS–5 OR 6 MORE GOOD COATmakers at 159 South Clark-st. H. L. DAKE.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED–STEADY MAN TO DRIVE SAND team; also, a boy to take care of horses; must live on the North Side. At 193 South LaSalle-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED–TEN SAW-MILL HANDS, $30 PER month; 10 farm hands, $25 per month; 300 railroad men for Wisconsin, $2.25 per day, free fare. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED–500 MEN TO WORK ON RAILROADS, farms, saw-mills, tie-choppers, stone quarries, &c. For transportation and particulars, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark, or 101 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED–A GOOD RELIABLE BUSINESS MAN who can control large consignments or large Eastern orders for grain, can make permanent arrangements with a commission house doing a large business, who would be willing to allow a liberal commission on all business influenced, as long as the engagement continues; unquestionable references given and required. Address in own handwriting with reference, T 29, Tribune office.

WANTED–CANVASSERS IN EVERY CITY AND town in the West; $10 a day guaranteed. Samples free. A. M. RICHARDSON, 145 East Madison-st.

WANTED–MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 89 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED–SEVERAL MEN TO SOLICIT ORDERS for a retail grocery on liberal terms. Apply at 415 South Clark-st.

WANTED–A GOOD CITY COLLECTOR. ADdress, giving references, experience, and salary required, V 87, Tribune office.

WANTED–FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS FOR the corner clock and bracket, to be sold by installments. Something entirely new. None but experienced agents need apply. Call from 10 to 12, over 226 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED–A BOY 14 OR 16 YEARS OLD, WHO can write a good hand and can bring good references; none others need apply. BARROWS BROS. & CO., 241 West Madison-st.

WANTED–A BOY WHO IS NOT AFRAID OF work, 14 to 16 years of age. Apply at 68 East Lake-st., 2d floor.

WANTED–WE WANT GOOD, RELIABLE MEN to take subscriptions for New York Independent. The two handsomest chromos ever offered given to each subscriber, 12x16 each. Liberal terms to right men. Apply between 12 and 1. HARVEY, BEECROFT & CO., Lind's Block, Randolph-st.

WANTED–A GOOD, SMART BOY, AT THE Oriental Steam Laundry, 450 West Randolph-st.

WANTED–IMMEDIATELY, TWO ENERGETIC men to travel on commission through this and neighboring States; $10 per day can be made by each at the least. Call or address J. SMITH, Room 19, 78 Dearborn-st.

WANTED–A NEW YORK IMPORTING AND jobbing wine and liquor house, well and favorably known for many years, seek the services of an active young man as salesman for the Northwest. With one who has a safe and well-established trade among druggists and grocers, a liberal arrangement will be made. The best of references of past services will be required. Address IMPORTER, Post-Office Box 4891, New York.

WANTED–10 GOOD ACTIVE MEN READY FOR business, to call on or address JONES & CO., 11 South Canal-st. $30 to $40, sure money.

WANTED–1 BELL-BOY AT THE ORIENT HOtel, corner State and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED–FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED–AT 447 WABASH-AV. A FIRST-CLASS cook. Private boarding house.

WANTED–TWO GIRLS, A FIRST-CLASS COOK and second girl. Apply at 11 South Sheldon-st.

WANTED–A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 213 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED–TWO FIRST-CLASS GIRLS, EITHER German, Swede, Bohemian, or Scotch, one to cook, wash, and iron, and the other to help do sewing and take care of children. Apply at 55 Park-av., one block west of Union Park.

WANTED–GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at 144 South Wood-st.

WANTED–A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in a small family. Apply at 686 Fulton-st.

WANTED–A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 840 Michigan-av.

WANTED–GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private boarding-house, at 345 West Polk-st. Inquire between 8 and 11 a. m. Best of city references required.

WANTED–AT 447 WABASH-AV., A FIRST-CLASS cook in private boarding-house.

WANTED–A GOOD GIRL TO WORK IN A PRIvate family; must be a good washer and ironer. At 120 Honore-st.; corner Ogden-av.

WANTED–3 GOOD GIRLS, 1 TO COOK, WASH, and iron, the other for second work. Apply to 583 West Adams-st.; reference required.

WANTED–A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of four persons, at 731 West Jackson-st.

WANTED–A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS COOK–meat and pastry; the best wages paid. Apply at 134 Warren-av., corner Wood-st.

WANTED–A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHEN work and wash dishes in a boarding-house. Apply at 751 Wabash-av.

WANTED–GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small private family of three; German or Norwegian preferred. Call at 87 Dearborn-st., Williams Block, Room 23.

WANTED–A GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK; ONE that understands the work. Apply at SCHWEIZER'S Coffee House, 140 Clark-st.

WANTED–IMMEDIATELY, AT WOOD'S HOTEL, 395 State-st., two first-rate laundry, and two No. 1 chamber girls.

WANTED–A STEADY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; wages, $4. Apply at 1406 Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st.

WANTED–A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL; REFerence required. 29 Indiana-av., fourth house south of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED–IMMEDIATELY, 10 GOOD DININGroom girls as waitresses, at 48 Franklin-st., between Lake and Randolph.

WANTED–ONE KITCHEN AND ONE SCRUB girl at 75 East Monroe-st., entrance to Myers' Opera House, Room 10.

WANTED–A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework and cook. Call to-day at No. 9 Centre-av.

WANTED–AT JOHNSTONE HOUSE, CORNER Desplaines and Madison-sts., a first-class cook.

WANTED–GIRL. 645 MICHIGAN-AV.

WANTED–TWENTY GOOD GIRLS FOR GENeral housework; also, five assistant cooks for restaurants, and cooks for private families. Apply at the Great Western Employment Office, 27 West Randolph-st., Rooms 3 and 4.

WANTED–A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at 181 West Jackson-st.

WANTED–A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in private family of three persons; German, Canadian, Scotch, or Swede preferred. Inquire at once at No. 8 South Ashland-av., corner of Park-av.

WANTED–A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; also, girl to do second work; German or Norwegian preferred. Call at 533 Wabash-av.

WANTED–A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL for general housework in a small family. Inquire at 304 Fulton-st.

WANTED–A YOUNG CATHOLIC WOMAN TO do general housework and take care of young children; will be treated as one of the family; must be willing to leave the city. A satisfactory a permanent situation; reference expected if required. Call or address EDWARD BROOKS, No. 98 Morrison-st., near State.

Milliners.

WANTED–A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER. INQUIRE at 480 South Halsted-st.

WANTED–A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER, NONE other need apply. 335 West Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED–FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-MAKERS, Wheeler & Wilson machine; none others need apply. BROWN, PRIOR & FISK, Wabash-av. and Monroe-st.

WANTED–A GOOD DRESSMAKER AT 796 WEST Monroe-st. Apply immediately.

WANTED–TUESDAY, TWO SHIRT IRONERS, one ladies' clothes ironer, two starchers, one boy 12 years old, in Laundry, 332 West Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED–A GOOD WET NURSE. INQUIRE OF E. C. LONG, Marine Bank, corner of LaSalle and Lake-sts.

WANTED–NURSE GIRL AT 69 NORTH SHELdon-st.

WANTED–A GOOD NURSE, CAPABLE OF TAKing care of two infants. Apply at 742 Michigan-av.

WANTED–FEMALE HELP.

Laundresses.

WANTED–FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, IMMEDIately. Apply at 66 East Lake-st., 2d floor; best of wages.

WANTED–4 FRENCH LAUNDRY GIRLS; BEST of wages to experienced persons. Apply Wednesday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, Grand Pacific Hotel, corner Clark and Jackson-sts., Room 411.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED–25 GIRLS FOR HOTELS, RESTAUrants, and private families. Inquire at new Intelligence Office, No. 149 North Illinois-st., between Clark and LaSalle, opposite Boston Dye House.

WANTED–A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, and to make herself generally useful, at the Excelsior Employment Office, 74 West Van Buren-st. References required.

WANTED–GIRLS FOR BOARDING-HOUSES and private families in city and country, at MRS. THOMPSON'S Office, 1009 State-st.

WANTED–IMMEDIATELY–GOOD COOKS, laundresses, chambermaids, dining-room, pantry, scrub, and general housework girls for city and country. Competent girls will command high wages at No. 5 West Madison-st. Branch office 125 West Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED–3 PRACTICAL WEAVERS (WOMEN) on power looms. A. G. GARFIELD & CO., 239 and 241 Lake-st.

WANTED–A NICE YOUNG GIRL IN A CONFECtionery and coffee shop, at 216 West Madison-st.

WANTED–TWO FEMALE COPYISTS WHO write a neat and rapid hand. Address, with name, E 12, Tribune office.

WANTED–A YOUNG LADY WHO SPEAKS GERman and understands dry goods. Apply to KELLY & GOURLAY, 266 Archer-av.

WANTED–A LITTLE GIRL TO MIND A CHILD. Inquire at 27 Archer-av.

WANTED–SEVERAL INTELLIGENT LADIES for the city to introduce the most elegant toilet preparation extant; smart women can easily earn from $3 to $6 per day, and have a steady business. Apply at Room 8, No. 25 West Lake-st. MRS. PALMER.

SITUATIONS WANTED–MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A YOUNG MAN (DANish) in a wholesale grocery, crockery, or hardware store; has been in this line of business for 8 years, and speaks the Scandinavian, German, and English languages perfectly; best of references can be given. Please address N. T. NELSON, 364 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED–AS SHIPPING, BILL, OR entry clerk; wages not of as much account as a permanent place; best of references. Address V 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED–IN A RESPONSIBLE REAL estate office, by a man of 5 years' experience in Chicago, and well posted in suburban and inside property. The best of reference if required. Address V 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED–AS TRAVELING AGENT for a grocery, tea, or tobacco house, or shipping clerk, assistant bookkeeper and collector; good references. Address J A, 181 South Leavitt-st.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A YOUNG MAN with a thorough mercantile training, as a competent double entry bookkeeper; three years' experience in this city. Good references given. Address E 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED–AS SHIPPING CLERK, OR as packer in a wholesale hardware, dry goods, grocery, or crockery store. $1,000, upon good security, can be loaned to the employer. Address E 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A YOUNG MAN, AS collector or salesman, who is willing to make himself generally useful, in a wholesale or commission house. Good reference can be given. Address E 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED–IN ANY HONORABLE business, by an industrious and sober Scandinavian, who has attained a good English education, including single and double entry bookkeeping. Good references of character. Address E 6, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED–AS BAKER OR PASTRY cook, in country or town. Has had long experience. Address C G, 764 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A COMPETENT ENGIneer of six years' experience. Call or address G. Williamst., D. G. D.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age, to learn the carpentering, joining, and mechanical trade. Please address C R, No. 9 Milwaukee-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, and is a good driver. Address V 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED–AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, an Englishman; would have no objection to make himself useful. City preferred. Good references if required. Address JOSEPH HAMES, Evanston, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED–AS COACHMAN, BY A Swede. Understands the care of horses. Address P. A., 314 Budden-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A YOUNG MAN IN lumber business; no objection to go to the country. References given. Address E 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A YOUNG NORWEgian man who thoroughly understands gardening; will take a place either with gardener or in private family. Address O F, 774 Wabash-av., for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman, just arrived, in a gentleman's garden or nursery; and will not object to look after a horse. Address M E, 516 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A SCANDINAVIAN 21 years of age, in a private family or in any other kind of work; he is willing and able to work, well recommended. Please address V 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED–BY AN ORGANIST, COMpetent to play concerted pieces and conduct a choir, party of 15 years' experience in the East. Address T 11, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED–FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A CAPABLE SCOTCH woman to do the housework in a small family; can be seen at 285 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A SWEDISH GIRL who can speak English, as second girl in a private family; no objections to go with a lady traveling. Please call at 144 Townsend-st., North Side, in care of Mr. Ohlson.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A GOOD GIRL AS cook or general housework in a private family. Please call at 309 Fourteenth-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED–BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook, the other as second girl in a private family. Apply at 304 Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do second work or housework in a small private family. Call at 258 Twenty-second-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A GOOD GIRL IN A private family to cook, wash, and iron, and has good reference. Inquire at 67 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A GOOD NORWEGIAN girl, as nurse or to do light second work. Apply at Mrs. JOHNSON'S, 143 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do second work or to take care of children in a first-class family. Call for 3 days at 120 Mitchell-st.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A GOOD GERMAN cook; on the North Side; no boarding house. Inquire at 207 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook or laundress. Call for two days at 329 Third-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED–BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls in private families, one for general housework, the other as second girl, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; best of references if required. Call or address for two days at 278 Catherine-st., between Morgan and Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED–IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a good cook, washer and ironer. Address No. 18 Fourth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED–BY TWO COMPETENT girls–one as nurse girl and to assist in light work; the other to do second work. Apply for three days at 181 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED–A GIRL FROM THE EAST wishes for a place to do second work or general housework in a small family. Can be seen at 120 Ewing-st.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A REAL NICE GIRL to do second work in a private family, or chamber work in a nice private boarding-house. Please call or address 408 West Harrison-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED–TO RUN A SINGER SEWing machine. Address MARGARET DYGNAR, 81 Brown-st.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress in a family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing. Would like a permanent situation at a moderate salary. Can be seen at 631 State-st. for two days.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A COMPETENT GIRL as laundress in a private family or a private boarding-house on South Side; references from present place. Address C 49, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED–68 WABASH-AV., FIVE doors south of Post-Office–Mrs. Balkam in attendance to furnish good help. If more convenient, orders can be left at my residence, 140 West Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED–FAMILIES NEEDING help can be supplied with some of the best of the different nationalities by applying to MRS. WHITTAKER, 286 Chicago-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl to do writing in an office, or attend to a photograph gallery; can furnish best of city references. Address SMITH, 844 Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to do washing by the day, or house-cleaning. Apply at 289 North Market-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A YOUNG LADY WHO has had experience, in a dry goods store, fancy store, or photograph gallery. Call or address, MISS C M, 214 Maxwell-st.

SITUATION WANTED–BY A LADY WHO CAN furnish the highest of references, in an office, writing, housekeeping, clerking, or any situation of trust. 406 Wabash-av., Room 4.

MACHINERY.

COMBINED PLANER AND MATCHERS; FARRAR surfacers; resawing machines; saw arbors. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 278 and 280 South Canal-st.

ENGINE-LATHES–OVER FIFTY IN STOCK AND more on the way from the East; any one wanting an engine lathe had best see us. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 278 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE–LINSEED OR COTTON SEED OIL Machinery. Twelve upright presses, of five cakes each, with hydraulic pumps and suitable capacity to work same. Two pairs of the heaviest and most approved kind of edge stones ever brought to this country, with mullers, tanks, trucks, etc., all complete and capable of turning out 600 gallons per day. For further particulars, address Box 332, New York P. O.

IRON PLANERS, NEW AND SECOND HAND; bolt-cutters; drills; lathes; belting. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 278 South Canal-st.

SECOND-HAND PORTABLE ENGINES, ONE 6 and one 12-horse power, for sale cheap. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER.

STATIONARY ENGINES, ALL SIZES, WITH boilers, for sale by W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 278 South Canal-st.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The Funeral Ceremonies at Washington City.

Imposing Honors Paid to the Deceased Statesman and Jurist.

Funeral Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Tiffany.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Preparations for the funeral of the late Chief Justice Chase were completed this morning. The Senate Chamber was hung in black, the doorway and gallery in the rear of the Vice-President's chair being heavily draped, as were also the entrances to the chamber. The galleries were densely filled at an early hour with spectators, and hundreds of persons were unable to obtain an entrance. The floor of the Senate was reserved for specifically named officers and persons, who entered from time to time, and took the seats assigned to them. Among these were full representatives of foreign legations, including the Ministers from England, France, Spain, Russia, Brazil, Turkey, Austria, and Peru, and the acting *Chargé d'Affaires* of Japan, together with their respective Secretaries and attachés, all in plain dress.

The members of Congress present were Senators Cameron, Sargent, Kelly, and Morrill of Vermont, Casserly, Cragin, Conkling, and Representatives Potter, Randall, Holman, Garfield, and Charles O'Neil, and Judge McCalmont, of Pennsylvania. Reverdy Johnson was conspicuous in the assemblage, being one of the oldest and most intimate friends of the deceased. Seats were occupied by the officers of the respective houses, Judges of the United States Court of Claims, of the Territorial Courts, and officers of the Department of Justice, a large representation of the clergy of the District, the Assistant Secretaries of State, the Treasury, and the Interior, the Assistant Attorney-General, and the Assistant Postmaster-General, heads of bureaus in the several Departments of the Government, officers of the army and navy, the Council and House of Delegates of Territorial Legislatures, civil officers of Territorial Governments, and invited friends.

At noon, the Rev. Dr. Tiffany entered at the main door, reciting the funeral services, commencing, "I am the Resurrection and the Life," and accompanied by the pall-bearers, Admiral Goldsborough, Gen. McDowell, Gov. Cooke, Montgomery Blair, W. D. Gallagher, Chief Justice Casey, Judge Schley, of Maryland, Dr. Peter Parker, Whitelaw Reid, W. W. Corcoran, and the Hon. A. F. Perry.

The casket, covered with flowers, was next brought into the chamber by the colored servants of the Supreme Court, and placed upon a catafalque in the area fronting the Secretaries' desk, which was strung with floral wreaths, crosses, anchors, etc., the large cross from New York being placed on the Vice-President's desk. Next entered President Grant, Secretaries Fish, Richardson, Robeson, and Delano, Attorney-General Williams, and Postmaster-General Creswell, accompanied by the ladies of their respective households and the immediate relatives of the deceased, followed by the colored servants, male and female, in deep mourning.

The minister concluded his reading by the time the assembly was seated. The Rev. Mr. Cleaveland read a passage from the scripture, when the Rev. B. Peyton Brown offered a prayer; after which the Rev. Dr. Tiffany delivered the funeral sermon. He said: A prince and a great man had fallen, which had brought those present and the whole country to a common sorrow. Noticing some of the salient points of the character of the deceased, he said: The late Chief Justice was competent for the mastery of details, being remarkably tenacious of their conclusions, as were most men who arrive at results from logic rather than from intuition. He was genial in spirit, and of refined habits of life, and therefore his judicial decisions appealed to both the understanding and heart. He was a leader of the sentiment of freedom before it was popular, and put into party platforms. Selected by President Lincoln as Secretary of the Treasury, it became his duty to furnish the sinews of war. An empty treasury meant no supplies, no transportation, no bounties, no soldiers, no success. He did not come to the post without special training, and by his exertions and skill an empty treasury was filled, the armies clothed, and the vast expenses paid during protracted civil war. The importance of the work in this department could not be overestimated. The Secretary of War was enabled to have all the troops and appliances he wanted, but without success in finance there could have been only disaster and defeat. After the war was over, although the Constitution was strained in consequence of the peril of the nation's life, he afterwards sat in and passed judgment on some of his own official acts. As Secretary of the Treasury, dispensing thousands of millions of dollars, no one ever accused him of wrong, and he went out of that office a poorer man than he was when he assumed its duties. After the death of Chief Justice Taney, it was but just and proper that the late Chief Justice should be his successor. The minister then read an extract from a letter written by Mr. Chase on the subject of the Presidency, in which he said he did not desire the Presidency or a nomination, nor did he know, with his views and convictions, whether he was a suitable candidate; and yet, the minister remarked, an impression prevailed that Mr. Chase was a disappointed politician. It was undeniable that no man saw in his acts indications of querulousness and bitterness, but their opposite. He was kind to all, a pure patriot, an upright Judge, and a Christian gentleman. It would be found that his blameless private life was rendered more conspicuous by his eminent official position. No acts of his life need concealment. His character was without a blemish. Scandalous attacks have been made on public men, and perhaps many of them were innocent, but none have attempted to tarnish the mirror of the reputation of the deceased, and his name goes down to posterity without reproach. Courteous in bearing, he superadded a Christian consecration. He was great among men, but as a child before his Father in Heaven. Lincoln, the martyred President, was followed by Stanton, the iron Secretary of War, and Seward, the polished Secretary of State, followed not long ago; and now another leaves us, his death hastened by his arduous labors as Secretary of the Treasury. Remembering his life and his sudden decease, may we not say: "My Father, the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof," and devoutly pray that his falling mantle may rest on one chosen of God.

There were about eighty carriages in the procession, mostly private, the President, Cabinet, and Foreign Ministers occupying their own. Thousands of persons were on the streets as spectators. The day was clear. There was a tolling of bells preceding and after the funeral services. All public departments were closed to-day, except the Treasury, which was open until noon.

In the chapel of the cemetery, the Rev. B. Peyton Brown began the services by reading from the burial service the office commencing, "Man that is born of woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery." The ministers present repeated in unison: "I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me, 'write from henceforth blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord,' even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors." The Rev. B. Peyton Brown then read from the collect, beginning, "O, merciful God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who is the Resurrection and the Life." The ministers repeated in unison the Lord's Prayer, after which the Rev. Dr. Tiffany pronounced the benediction, which concluded the services.

After the last sad rites in the chapel, the casket was lowered into one of the temporary vaults beneath the floor, where it will remain till to-morrow. It will then be taken out, and, having in the meantime been inclosed in a case, will be interred in the lot of Gov. Cook in the new part of the cemetery. The burial will be strictly private, in accordance with the request of the relatives, only the immediate family being present.

The President, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, members of the Cabinet, and Senator Conkling, left the Executive Mansion shortly before noon to-day, to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice at the Capitol. The President and Secretary Fish occupied the first carriage, followed by Mrs. Grant and Senator Conkling, Secretary Robeson and Gen. Babcock, Secretary Richardson and the Attorney-General, and the Postmaster-General with Secretary Delano.

The Bar of the Court of Claims held a meeting to-day, Chief Justice Drake in the chair, and passed resolutions of respect to the late Chief Justice Chase.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 12.—The Bench and Bar of this city held a meeting to-day, at which resolutions were adopted expressive of the regret and sorrow of the Bar for the loss by death of Chief Justice Chase.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A NOTABLE LIBEL-SUIT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—While Whitelaw Reid, who came here as one of the pall-bearers of the late Chief Justice Chase, was at dinner to-day, he was served with a writ for libel, on the suit of one B. F. Camp. The damages are laid at $50,000, and the counsel for Mr. Camp are Gen. Butler and two local lawyers. The alleged libel consists in an article which appeared in the New York *Tribune*, entitled "Of Frauds and Free Passes." Camp alleges that he was referred to in the article as a typical old rascal, and a chronic dead-head at hotels, theatres, circuses, and other places of amusements, as well as upon railroads and ferry-boats; that he represented himself as the editor of the *Tribune*; that he borrowed money of landlords without intending to repay, and all on the strength of his alleged connection with the *Tribune*. Camp charges that this publication was malicious, and that it injured him to the extent of $50,000. It appears that Camp was acquainted with the late Horace Greeley, and it is charged that he made use of Mr. Greeley's name in various ways to obtain influence. The case comes up for trial in June.

CAMERON AGAIN.

It is stated that one object of Senator Cameron's visit here is to secure the removal of J. W. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Douglass is from Pennsylvania, and it is alleged that Cameron has a friend from that State whom he is anxious to have appointed. Commissioner Douglass has given satisfaction to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury in the discharge of the duties of his office, and is generally well liked. It is not likely, therefore, that Cameron will be able to accomplish his purpose.

PERSONAL.

Speaker Blaine leaves here on an extended trip to the Pacific coast. He will be absent nearly all summer.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The appointment of Minister to Russia has been tendered to Judge Pierrepont, of New York, in place of Orr, deceased. His acceptance has not yet been signified.

THE JAPANESE MISSION.

It is uncertain when a successor to DeLong, as Minister to Japan, will be indicated.

BIG LIBEL SUIT.

Gen. B. F. Butler to-day entered suit for Benjamin F. Camp against Whitelaw Reid, for libel. The alleged libelous article, which appeared in the New York *Tribune* headed, "Of frauds and free passes," in which Camp's name is mentioned, is the foundations of the proceedings. The warrant of arrest, after citing the grievance with particularity, says that calling him a "chronic dead-head" means the plaintiff was in the habit of going about the country representing that he was one of the chief editors, or writers, or correspondents of the *Tribune*, etc., and further meaning to charge that he was in the habit of resorting to all sorts of little and dishonest tricks and devices to obtain free board and lodging, free rides upon railroads, free admission to theatres, operas, concerts, and ferryboats, and further to charge that the plaintiff was a "chronic dead-head," meaning by that that the plaintiff lived by fraudulent and disreputable shifts and devices, and without paying for the necessaries, and comforts, and luxuries of life as honest and honorable persons do, and the plaintiff claims $50,000 damages. The writ commands defendant to appear on the first day of the special term of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia twenty days after service of writ. An officer of the court this evening called on Mr. Reid, who acknowledged the service of the writ.

APPOINTED.

The President to-day appointed E. W. Henderson, of Wisconsin, Agent for the Arappewa Indians of Lake Superior, at LaPointe Agency; E. C. Lewis, Illinois, Agent for the Pueblo Indians, New Mexico; Joseph A. Leonard, Minnesota, Register of the Land-Office, Jackson, Minn.; William McMicken, Washington Territory, Surveyor-General of the United States for Washington Territory; Ebenezer Douglass, Rhode Island, Agent for the Chippewas of Minnesota. In the Fifth Indiana District the present Collector, William Grose, is to be retained.

GREENBACKS.

Amount of legal-tenders outstanding to-day, $357,081,112.

THE POLARIS SURVIVORS.

The Secretary of the Navy has telegraphed to the United States Consul at St. Johns to inform the Department of the best means to bring the survivors of the Polaris to this city. If no other conveyance is presented, the Government will dispatch a steamer to Bay Roberts.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

CINCINNATI, O., May 12.—At Madison, Ind., yesterday, the flouring-mill of Scott Prindle was burned. Loss, $12,000; insured for $7,000. Also, the paper-mill of Manville & Carr; loss, $8,000 or $10,000; insured for $7,500.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 12.—The International Hotel was damaged $30,000 by fire yesterday. It cannot be reopened this season.

CLAREMONT, N. H., May 12.—The Sugar River paper-mill was partially burned on Saturday night. Loss, $30,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BARNESVILLE, Ohio, May 12.—The Bismarck Mills here were burned last night. The fire was evidently caused by carelessness or dissipation on the part of the miller, Benjamin Middleton, whose charred remains were found in the ruins. Loss, $10,000; partially covered by insurance.

CLEVELAND, O., May 12.—A fire occurred in the oil refinery of Doan & Chase this afternoon, cause by the bursting of an agitator. Loss, about $7,000.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—The Church of the Ascension, Episcopal, at the corner of Lafayette avenue and Oregon streets, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $30,000.

LEAVENWORTH.

A Fraud Denounced—Arrest of Col. Jennison.

LEAVENWORTH, May 12.—E. H. Durfee, President of the Mercantile Library Association of this city, denies having any connection whatever with a scheme gotten up by Bamberger & Co., No. 95 Liberty street, New York, called the great public drawing in aid of the Mercantile Library of Leavenworth, circulars in relation to which have been scattered broadcast over the country.

Col. C. R. Jennison, the noted Kansas jayhawker, was arrested here to-day by the United States Marshal and taken to Topeka on an indictment for attempt to defraud the Government out of $52,000, on what is known as the "Moss claim for hardware" stolen at Independence during the war. There is also a charge of perjury against Jennison in swearing to the fraudulent claim.

Sporting.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Grand National Billiard Tournament will be postponed until September next, for want of time to make the necessary arrangements.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 12.—The spring races opened brilliantly to-day. The weather, the track, and the horses were in the best condition. The attendance was quite large.

First Race—The McGrath stakes for 3 year olds, mile heats, $50 each, p. p.; $250 added by H. P. McGrath:

Grinstead's Waverly	3	1	1
McGrath's Tabitha	1	3	3
Buford's Zadoc	2	2dis	
Viley's Victorine	4	4dis	
Beard's Fanny B.	5	dis	

Time, 1:46, 1:45¼, 1:48.

Second Race—Phœnix Hotel stakes, 3 year olds, 1¼ mile dash, $50 each, p. p.; $250 added:

McGrath's Artist	1
Keene's Disney	2
Withers' Stanford	3

Time, 2:12¾.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Base-ball—Philadelphia, 5; Mutual, 4.

Cold-Blooded Murder.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 12.—A diabolical murder was committed at Correll's beer-garden, on the Poplar street boulevard, last night. James Fitzpatrick, a quiet, peaceable citizen, was standing near the gate, when a drunken man, named John Thomas, got out of a cab. Approaching Fitzpatrick, he remarked: "D—n you, I'll kill you," and plunged a knife into his heart. No words had passed between them, but it appears that Thomas had been trying to raise a row at another garden, and had been driven away. After killing Fitzpatrick he defied arrest, but the officers soon seized him and lodged him in jail.

The Bank of England Forgers.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The prosecution closed to-day in the examination of MacDonnell, the Bank of England forger, and the prisoner's counsel presented a plea for the acquittal of MacDonnell, on the ground that on the 24th of April, after a full hearing, MacDonnell was legally discharged. The taking of this plea was objected to, and the objection sustained. The motion to strike out the evidence of the majority of the witnesses, on the ground that their depositions were mere ex-parte narrative statements, was also overruled. Adjourned till Saturday.

The Boston *Advertiser* this morning has the following special:

HARTFORD, Conn., May 11.—It appears, from certain positive evidence obtained in this city, that Edwin Noyes, the Bank of England forger, is identical with Edward Hill, who was concerned in a bank forgery and horse-stealing case in Worcester, with Michael McDonald, now in the Connecticut State Prison. It is now known that, very soon after his settlement of the bank case here, he proceeded to England from Boston, and joined there the MacDonnell and Bidwell party, with whom he confederated in this country before his arrest in New Jersey. Hill is well known here. He lived in East Hartford, and up to a few years ago was a teacher of vocal and instrumental music, and was a very unassuming young man. His family connections are of a highly respectable character.

ST. LOUIS.

Arrival of Delegates to Attend the Congressional Conference—First Day's Programme.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—It is believed that the arrangements for the meeting of Western Congressmen which convenes in this city to-morrow are fully completed. A committee of prominent citizens has been incubating the programme for the last two weeks, and has hatched its egg without any great amount of local discord. The arrivals are not many, as yet, and the excitement has not become feverish, although the extreme heat of the weather would warrant a considerably accelerated pulse of the 200 who are expected, and the 115 who have actually announced their intention to be present. The following only were bestowed at the various hotels last night: J. N. Lonnison, Xenia, O.; D. C. Giddings, Texas; James H. Blount, Macon, Ga.; P. M. B. Young, Geo.; C. Dowell, Louisana; T. A. Shelman, Louisiana; S. K. Wolfe, New Albany, Ind.; John Berry, Sandusky, O.; J. B. West, New Orleans; W. P. Sprague, Ohio; Gov. C. G. Walker, Virginia; Marshall Parke, Virginia; John J. Harris, Virginia; A. M. Davis, Virginia; J. A. Smith, Virginia; L. T. Neil, Ohio; S. S. Marshall, Illinois; J. C. Robinson, Illinois; J. McNulta, Illinois.

The programme of the first day is as follows: The Convention will assemble at the Temple at noon and listen, first to an address of welcome from Mayor Brown, and an oration from Gov. Woodson on behalf of the State of Missouri. The Hon. J. B. Lowe will then explain the objects of the Conference from a St. Louis standpoint, and the Hon. E. O. Stanard, of the Merchants' Exchange, will assist in the business of localization, by speaking of the commerce of the Mississippi Valley, with especial topographical reference to the mouth of the Missouri River. A banquet at the Southern Hotel will complete the day's proceedings.

NEW YORK.

The Goodrich Mystery—Failure of a Large Tea House—Corruption—Tweed's Case—Stock Exchange Election—The Atlantic Bank—Nixon Wants a Stay of Proceedings.

NEW YORK, May 12.—"Pop" Tighe, who was arrested on Saturday, on the supposition that he knows something of the Goodrich murderer, is a well-known criminal, and the police say that if he cannot be connected with that murder, they will have him tried for an assault on Marshal Ducey on election day, and should he escape punishment for that offense he will be tried as an accomplice in binding and gagging Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner while their house was robbed, about four months ago.

Smith & Noyes, large tea dealers, failed on Saturday.

Judge Davis, in his charge to the Grand Jury to-day, called particular attention to the laws against usury and extortion on the part of municipal officers. He also alluded, in strong terms, to frauds upon the city involved in the presentation and payment of fraudulent payrolls, and asked the Grand Jury to investigate the matter.

The case of William M. Tweed was called, and Wednesday assigned for Tweed to plead to fifteen new indictments recently found against him. Wednesday, two weeks hence, was fixed for the commencement of the second trial on his former indictments.

The Stock Exchange to-day elected H. G. Chapman, President; M. A. Wheelock, Chairman; James Mitchell, Vice-Chairman; B. O. White, Secretary; D. C. Hays, Treasurer; and a Governing Committee.

All the members of the Methodist Preachers' Association at their meeting to-day signed a memorial to Gov. Dix, praying him to sign the Local Option Liquor bill.

The Receiver of the Atlantic National Bank has already collected $200,000 in cash.

The American Dramatic Fund Association held its twenty-fifth annual meeting to-day. The receipts last year were $4,917; expenditures, $4,805. S. L. M. Barlow was elected President.

The twenty-third annual parade of the journeymen horse-shoers of this city and vicinity occurred to-day, about 200 men marching in the procession.

Nixon's counsel to-day made application to Judge Fancher for a writ of error to put the case in a formal shape to appeal to the general term for a stay. As no notice of the motion had been given to the District Attorney, the Judge refused the application, which will be renewed to-morrow on proper notice.

Lancing Harring, an Erie brakeman, brought suit in the Huron County Court, N. J., against the Erie Company to recover $5,000 for injuries sustained in consequence of defective bumpers while coupling cars.

Albert H. Nicolay, a Wall street stock broker, was arrested to-day, charged by William E. Roberts with having defrauded him (Roberts) out of $29,000 by purchasing for him worthless stocks. Nicolay was held in default of $25,000 bail.

Judge McCue, of the Brooklyn City Court, to-day granted an order vacating the order of arrest obtained by Thomas W. Field against Henry C. Bowen, editor of the Brooklyn *Union*, in libel suit for $100,000.

William M. Tweed, whose case was called up for re-trial to-day, did not appear, and is not in this city. It is rumored that he has, through agents, recently been selling his real estate in this city, and has been advised by his counsel not to return to New York for trial.

The Centennial Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The United States Centennial Commission reassembled this morning. It was announced that Mr. Campbell, of Indiana, had accepted the position of Secretary. Mr. Prosser, the Treasurer, offered the following:

Resolved, That an Executive Committee be directed to take such measures as may, in their judgment, be necessary to secure a proper representation in the Exhibition from the Governments of China, Japan, and other Oriental countries.

Agreed to. Mr. Goldsmith, of Vermont, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs tender to the American Medical Association such co-operation as may be necessary in reference to any International Congress to entertain questions pertaining to medical matters, which they may have inaugurated or may hereafter inaugurate.

Adopted. The Commission then adjourned.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, May 12.—The Directors of the Lafayette, LaSalle & Clinton Railroad Company will meet in this city on Thursday next, to examine the report of the surveyors, and determine what next is to be done to advance the interests of the road.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 12.—Secretary Delano, here as Commissioner of Internal Improvement to inspect the Cairo & Fulton Railroad left for Washington this morning.

MILWAUKEE, May 12.—The rumor that the St. Paul Railway Company have refused the St. Croix land-grant is confirmed. An official notice will be given to that effect soon.

Railroad Accidents.

AURORA, May 12.—The California express train due at this place at noon was thrown from the track, yesterday, at Downer's Grove, by a sprung switch, causing three hours' delay of the train. Fortunately no one was seriously injured.

The Maine Governorship.

PORTLAND, Me., May 12.—The Hon. N. A. Farwell, a prominent candidate for the Governorship, withdraws in favor of Judge Kent, who was Governor in 1840.

Ohio Constitutional Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 12.—A large number of delegates to the Constitutional Convention are here, and the Convention will assemble at 10 a. m. to-morrow. A number of prominent Republicans held an informal meeting this evening for consultation, but adjourned after a short session, deeming it unadvisable to make any nominations. The Democrats generally are equally unfavorable to making caucus nominations. There is no doubt that M. K. Waite, of Toledo, is the first choice of the Republicans for Chairman. A majority of the Democrats favor L. D. Campbell, of Butler, for President, if a straight-out Democrat is to be chosen, but the party leaders think that under the circumstances it will be wiser to support either Rufus King or Judge Headley, of Cincinnati, on the ground that owing to their political antecedents they will have Democratic strength, and also draw from the Republican ranks by gaining both Independent and Liberal Republican votes.

E. T. Hall, Liberal Republican, will probably be chosen Secretary of the Convention. The candidates for minor positions are numerous.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Majority and Minority Reports of an Investigating Committee of the Brooklyn Aldermen.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A special Committee of the Brooklyn Aldermen to-day submitted majority and minority reports of their investigation into the affairs of the East River Bridge. The former, after making a lengthy synopsis of the evidence taken, says that all the materials used in the construction were of the best quality, furnished at favorable prices; that the desirable requirements in quality, construction, and cost of such an enterprise have been fully met; that there appears no evidence of fraud, and that all the evidence points clearly to an economical management of the funds of the Company unless the $125,000 paid William C. Kingsley for salary as General Superintendent should be regarded as an exception, and upon this the Committee say they are not called to pass judgment. The majority conclude by recommending a larger representation of the two cities in the Board of Directors.

The minority report suggests the necessity of a Legislative Committee, which shall go to the bottom of what upon its face appears a gigantic speculation and public disgrace; that an appeal for a Legislative Committee of Investigation was defeated by Henry C. Murphy, President of the Bridge Company, and a gentleman, who represents it in the State Legislature, and says: The Committee has not once visited the office of the Company to examine its accounts. It has made no statement of the services rendered by any employe; it has not measured or compared the price of material; it has employed no experts to examine the quality and quantity of the works; it has not subpœnaed persons from whom the Company has purchased $2,000,000 worth of supplies to relate their transactions with the Company; it has not examined the value of the land taken; it has not examined the law, under which it has been clearly shown that it was possible for the Bridge Company to pay $1 or $100 for stone and involve no risk by so doing. The minority report expresses the belief that, in the hands of the present ring, $20,000,000 is the probable cost of the bridge, for which the original estimate was $6,000,000, and concludes with resolutions covering a request to the Legislature to amend the Bridge Charter so that no member of the Company can be interested, directly or indirectly, in furnishing supplies; so that all meetings of the company be public, and so that all supplies amounting to over $500 be purchased upon bids advertised for ten days in four of the principal New York and three Brooklyn papers, and to appoint a committee with full power to investigate all affairs of the Company, until which time, or until the management of the Company has passed into other hands, the City of Brooklyn should assume no further liabilities on account of the bridge.

After a lengthy debate the majority report was adopted by a vote of 20 to 1.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Mr. Edwin Adams began an engagement at McVicker's, last evening, appearing as *Raphael Duchalet* in "The Marble Heart." For some reason, the audience was not large. It certainly should have been, for, though the city was full of counter attractions, there were none so high in character that they should operate against such a dramatic performance as that of Mr. Adams in "The Marble Heart." This is one of America's greatest actors, and the role of *Raphael* in his hands takes rank as one of the finest impersonations on the stage. In finish, warmth, and feeling, it has few peers. In his treatment of the character, Mr. Adams shows nice discrimination and artistic tact. During the earlier periods of the story he is content to remain in the background, permitting the trenchant *Volarge* to serve for a time as the central figure. *Raphael* can afford to await his opportunity, which comes in the third act, wherein Mr. Adams is pre-eminently powerful. The scene with *Marco* he presents with a rare blending of dignity and self-abasement, of sternness and tenderness, depicting, with striking vividness, the fearful ravages wrought by his consuming love and utter despair. In the last act his pathetic power is brought into play, and assists in completing one of the saddest and most touching of stage-pictures. Mr. O'Neill, as *Volarge*, fairly shared the honors, giving a most spirited and admirable rendition of the part. It has seldom been played better in Chicago,—a fact which was warmly recognized by the audience, whose approval was plentifully manifested. As *Marco*, Mrs. Allen was not at her best, being neither buoyant enough in the lighter phases, nor emotional enough in the intenser phases. Mrs. Stoneall, as *Madame Duchalet*, was excellent. The remaining members of the cast call for no especial mention either way. "The Marble Heart" will be given this evening, and to-morrow night Mr. Adams appears as *Rover* in the delightful comedy of "Wild Oats," a role which affords a pleasant contrast to that of *Raphael*, and one in which he has no equal on the American stage. We remember it as a delicious piece of acting.

THE OTHER THEATRES.

At Hooley's, "Risks" entered upon its second week last night, with a large audience. The play has achieved immense popularity.

The Theatre Comique Combination from New York, opened to a densely crowded house at the Academy of Music. The performance is one of the finest ever presented in Chicago. We shall speak of it more at length hereafter.

At Myers' Opera-House the musical extravaganza of "Bad Dickey," by the Kitty Blanchard Burlesque Combination, began its second week. There are several new and valuable additions to the company.

Prof. Vanek continues at the Amphitheatre his really wonderful illustrations of the degree of perfection to which the science of optical illusion may be brought. His decapitation act is one of the genuine marvels and sensations of the day.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Birch, Wambold & Backus' San Francisco Minstrels appeared at Aiken's Theatre, last evening, before the largest audience that that place of amusement has held for several weeks. The performers showed their appreciation of the compliment paid them by exerting themselves to the utmost to please. If a houseful of laughing and applauding people is any evidence of success in that direction, they succeeded beyond a doubt. The music of the first part is unusually good. The ballad singers are Fredericks, (who is pleasantly remembered in Chicago), Wambold, and Read. Mr. Wambold possesses a clear and sweet tenor voice, which he uses with remarkable judgment. Mr. Read's voice is a pure, natural alto,—a voice with which those who call themselves minstrel altos are rarely gifted. He sings two pretty ballads very neatly. The comedians are Birch and Backus, both of whom are extremely witty outside of their regular business. Backus is a capital mimic, and he wisely manages to use his powers in that respect on every possible occasion. The description of winter life in a farm house, given by him and Birch, is one of the most laughable things ever heard on the minstrel stage. The other prominent members of the troupe are Johnson and Powers, the dancers, and Ricardo, the burlesque *prima donna*, who are favorably known here. Those who derive pleasure from a minstrel performance, will find many new jokes and acts in the San Francisco's programme.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and party were among the interested spectators last evening.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S SHOW,

the coming of which has been so loudly heralded during the past past few days, and the arrival of which has been looked forward to with such agreeable anticipations by every boy and girl in Chicago, and by thousands of older people as well, paraded our streets in full glory yesterday, practically demonstrating to the multitudes who thronged the sidewalks the fact that the great show had actually come. The pageant was one of the most gorgeous and dazzling ever seen. The "Golden Car of the Muses," a superb piece of elaborately carved and gilded wagon-work, headed the line, containing an excellent band, while further along came the animal cages, handsomely painted and ornamented. There was the interesting young Miss "Annie," just in her teens, whose elephantine sensibilities were so painfully shocked last June in Chicago as she stood by old "Romeo" and saw that grim mastodon breathe his last. "Annie" seems to have borne the affliction with becoming resignation, for she has grown amazingly within the past year. A herd of camels marched meekly along, evidently regarding with quiet but admiring interest the wonderful change in the burnt district since their last visit. Cosinnel rode serenely in the den of lions and tigers, the unusual spectacle creating a decided sensation. In the richness and splendor of its paraphernalia, the Forepaugh street pageant was worth going a long distance to see.

The attendance at the opening exhibition, at the corner of Madison and Elizabeth streets, was very large. Among the distinguished people present was Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, the celebrated prima donna, who seemed to greatly enjoy an inspection of the animals in the menagerie, and who watched the circus performance with an air of interest which showed that she was disposed to recognize and encourage true art, whether displayed behind the footlights or under canvas. All that has been said and written of the Forepaugh show is amply warranted by its excellence. The collection of animals comprising the menagerie is one of the finest in quality as well as the most extensive ever organized. All the specimens are in the best of physical condition, and serve to convey an accurate idea of what they are as seen in their native wilds. The most interesting of all, to our mind, was the immense Sumatra rhinoceros, which is said to be one of the largest in the world. The monster weighs 8,300 pounds, and his daily allotment of food consists of 200 pounds of hay, two bushels of oats, forty loaves of baker's bread, and a barrel of water. This fearful-looking brute represents an enormous money value, Mr. Forepaugh having refused an offer of $40,000 for him. Among the other exceptionally fine specimens in the collection, many of which were never before exhibited in America, is an African eland, a dwarf cow, a white polar bear, a monstrous California grizzly, an ostrich which stands nine feet high; a black tiger, said to be the only one in this country; a queer-looking customer called the viacke vaark, from South Africa; a beautifully shaped zebra; an African gnu or horned horse, black as a coal, and with an eye positively fiendish in its ferocity; a pair of sleek, fat leopards, unusually large; several of the finest lions we have ever seen; two splendid royal Bengal tigers; an orang-outang almost as large as the gorillas told of by DuChaillu; a pair of huge black wolves with a family of whelps, and a host of other rare and interesting specimens of the animal kingdom. The museum department is an interesting feature of the great show. It is handsomely embellished with choice statuary and richly emblazoned banners and trappings, and contains a list of extremely interesting curiosities. The circus performance ranks among the very best. Nothing finer has ever been done in Chicago than the trapeze performance of Hawley and Misco; the rope balancing of El Nino Eddie, who yesterday, for the first time in his life, essayed and accomplished the hazardous attempt of throwing a back somersault without the aid of his balance pole—a feat never before tried much less achieved, by any other rope performer; and the four-horse riding act of Mr. Munroe. The show remains three days longer at the corner of Madison and Elizabeth streets.

FRUIT IN LOWER EGYPT.

Reports from Reliable Growers—The Fruit All Right.

From the Jonesboro (Ill.) Gazette, May 10.

In response to inquiries we have been favored with the following reports from some of the most reliable fruit-growers in Southern Illinois:

VILLA RIDGE.

VILLA RIDGE, May 4, 1873.

The cold term of the latter part of April culminated in a sharp frost on the morning of the 26th, with the mercury at 34°. On the hills no damage was done to orchard fruits. About three-fourths of the open strawberry blossoms were killed—more or less, according to locality. In some places a few of the grape buds were killed, but not enough to affect the crop. On the bottom land the frost was more severe, killing apples, peaches, and pears to some extent. Apple and pear trees have set full crops, and look very promising. Of peaches all seedlings are very full. Hale's Early, Troth's Early, Large Early York, and one or two other sorts are all full enough, and some enough so to require thinning. Other varieties promise from half a crop to none at all. The berry crop will be light on account of the drouth last summer and autumn.

Your friend, A. M. BROWN.

DONGOLA.

Our reporter from Dongola writes (May 6):

The season is so far advanced now that the weather merchant has, in all probability, stored away his supply of white and killing frosts for a fall market, and it will be in order to say something about our fruit prospects.

APPLES.—Not one-half enough of these have been killed to relieve the trees from an overburden, and, unless thinned, many of them will be too small to command the better prices. The crops will come in a little later than usual, owing to the cold, wet spring.

PEARS.—I have examined many trees, and find that not more than one-eighth of the blossoms, or rather fruit, for they are beyond the blossom, blasted fruit. The fruit will have to be thinned to obtain the best results.

Peaches have been injured to some extent. Some of them were killed, but enough are left to give the trees all they can bear up under. Like the early apples, they will be a little late. We expect a good market for our peach crop.

Plums and cherries will be in full supply. I have examined many trees and find that the blasted fruit is in no greater quantity than the past season. The trees will be full.

"STRAWBERRIES.—Some of these were killed on the 26th ult. I should judge about one-fifth of the crop. The crop will not be large this season, and the dry weather last fall retarded the setting of plants from the runners till the season was so far advanced that fruit beds were not started. Besides this we had so little snow that plants not protected by a mulch were many of them frozen out.

Raspberries and blackberries are all right. There will be a full crop of these, though they will come in a little later than usual.

"Grape-vines are not injured, and we may expect the usual yield. Currants and gooseberries will be abundant. The bushes that I examined were full of berries, the larger about the size of a pepper-corn. We have reasons to be thankful for our fruit prospects; the more so as it will be scarce in many less favored localities."

MAKANDA.

Our Makanda correspondent, under date of May 8, says in regard to fruit:

"Believing that the winter is over, I have in the last few days visited many of our fruit-growers to ascertain the condition of the crops, and with the following result:

"PEACHES.—Budded, very few. Seedling, some orchards are full, while others have but few on them; yet they look healthy.

"APPLES.—In orchards which bore so heavily last year the prospect for the present is not good, but that there will be a heavy crop there is no doubt. Pears and cherries promise full crops. It is too soon to tell with any certainty anything about grapes, but we know we will have any amount of them if they do not rot.

"BERRIES.—The exceeding great drouth of last fall almost, if not altogether, ruined the young strawberry plants that were set last spring, while those that escaped were either frozen or pulled out of the ground by the severe winter, hence we have no very nice or healthy beds to judge the crops by—only from old patches, and they are not very promising. People have the strawberry mania here this spring, as usual. This time worse than ever. One man is setting eight acres this spring, although he had thirteen acres set before; and altogether I think there will be considerably more than 100 acres planted this spring in this immediate vicinity.

"CROPS.—Wheat looks much better than was expected during the early spring, yet we will not have anything to boast of. Oats and early potatoes are looking splendidly. Owing to the severe and protracted rains, few farmers are through planting corn, and even now the ground is soaked with water, and still raining."

Telegraphic Brevities.

The May term of the Ottawa, Ill., Circuit Court began yesterday on a docket of 462 cases.

The LaSalle Light Guards have received their arms, and a movement is now on foot to enroll and organize a cavalry company in that city.

At Leroy, Minn., on Sunday morning, J. T. Avery, of the firm of J. T. Avery & Bro., was accidentally shot and killed while handling a shotgun.

McFadden, the defaulting Collector of Pike County, was taken to Pittsfield, Ill., yesterday, by Detective Watson. He had escaped from jail, but was recaptured in Peoria on Saturday.

Mrs. Brown, living about 5 miles north of Pikeville, Ohio, was struck by lightning on Friday afternoon and instantly killed. She had a child in her arms at the time. The child escaped unhurt.

John G. Dalton, charged with having shot and killed Thomas Wallace, at Blain's Falls, Lawrence County, Mo., July 21, 1871, was arrested in St. Louis, on Sunday, at the instance of George Castle, the son-in-law of Wallace.

A Philadelphia telegram of yesterday says: The Coroner's inquest on the bodies of Mary Jane Bracken and Jeremiah White showed that the girl was enticed by White into his room, and failing in his room and failing in his object, he cut her throat, set fire to the bed and then cut his own throat.

Black Bess the beautiful mare with which Leo Hudson has been playing "Mazeppa" in different parts of the country, fell from a staging at the Grand Opera House, St. Louis, on Saturday night, falling about fourteen feet, and received injuries from she died yesterday. Miss Hudson was also badly bruised, but not seriously injured.

The Kankakee County Board of Supervisors, at a special meeting, have appointed Warren R. Hickox County Superintendent of Schools (to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of the Rev. F. W. Beecher from the city), with Miss Nettie Sinclair as Deputy. This is virtually Miss Sinclair's appointment to the office. Mr. Hickox is the nominal appointee, to meet the requirements of the old law.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A man named Joseph Eiger made two ineffectual attempts to commit suicide, about 10 o'clock last night. He first went to the lake shore, at the foot of North avenue, and shot himself through the roof of the mouth with a small pistol. This did not do the work. He then jumped into the lake, but because of the shallowness of the water he was not drowned. He then began to lose courage, and walked out of the water, and proceeded to his boarding-house, No. 410 North avenue. When he got there his condition was observed by some of the boarders, and Dr. Williams was sent for. He could not find the ball, but pronounced the man not seriously hurt. Eiger says he will kill himself the first chance he gets, being weary of life.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—The steamships Hansa, Manhattan, and Westphalia, from New York, have arrived out.

BREST, May 12.—The steamship Periere, from New York, has arrived.

HAMBURG, May 12.—The steamship Saxonia, from New York, has arrived.

FARTHER POINT, Can., May 12.—The steamship Sarmetia, from Liverpool, has arrived.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Arrived—Steamships Vandalia, from Hamburg; Steinman, from Antwerp; and Batavia, from Liverpool. The steamer Oceanic, having completed her repairs, sailed to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, May 12.—The steamship City of Paris, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Arrived, the steamer Assyria, from Glasgow.

An Exiled Sheriff.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 12.—Capt. Vance, Sheriff of Hempstead County, arrived here from Arkadelphia this evening. He was notified to leave his county some ten days ago, and has been in exile since. He will confer with Gov. Baxter to-morrow.

To Be Hanged.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—Hallahan will be hanged June 13 for the murder of Mrs. Samply.

DEATHS.

PENDERGRAST—At his residence, No. 101 Sampson-st., Thomas Pendergrast, of Clare Morris, County Mayo, Ireland.

Funeral to Jesuit Church at 10½ o'clock, after which by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

RUPPIUS—May 12, Max Ruppius, draughtsman. Funeral at 3 o'clock, May 14, from 167 and 169 East Madison-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

AMERICANS VISITING EUROPE

Will find at our house, in Paris, a salesroom with a choice selection of DIAMONDS, GEMS, FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, BRONZES, FANCY GOODS, &c., and at our Watch Manufactory, at Geneva, a stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, and JEWELRY.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union-square, New York.

In Geneva—10 Grand Quai.
In London—29 Argyll-st., Regent-st., W.
In Paris—Tiffany, Reed & Co., 57 Rue Chateaudun.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

CONTINUED SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, AT AUCTION,

Wednesday Afternoon and Evening, May 14, at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 o'clock.

At Store 948 Wabash-av., Cor. Twenty-first-st., under the Woodruff Hotel.

This is the POSITIVE CLOSING SALE of this valuable collection, comprising many Elegant Paintings of the best Foreign and American Schools, and contains representative Pictures of the following well-known Artists:

Cicilie Ferrara,	Van Starkenburg,	E. D. Lewis,
Zack Noterman,	Jacques Carabain,	W. L. Sontag,
Otto Erdeman,	Carl Becker,	Harry Young,
Louis Robbe,	G. Sus,	A. Van Willis,
Francois Musin,	H. Van Seben,	J. C. Wiggins,
E. Castan,	Prof. A. Doll,	Van Severdonk,
L. Lampe,	Van Lockhurst,	P. Deschamps,
B. Volts,	Van Lampatton,	H. Lot,
Amberg,	E. Morris,	

These valuable paintings will positively be closed on Wednesday afternoon and evening, May 14.

The collection will be on exhibition Monday and Tuesday, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., and until time of sale.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE.

The Entire Stock of ALFONSE L. MANDEL AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY MORNING, May 13, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesroom, 87 Market-st.,

Consisting of large lot of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COATINGS, SUITINGS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC., ETC. ALSO, AT SAME TIME, FULL LINE GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, LADIES' LINEN SUITS, CUFFS, COLLARS, LACES, RIBBONS, UNDERWEAR, BOWS, RUFFLING, ETC.

By order of R. E. JENKINS, Assignee.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

5,000 Doz. Perfumery At Auction,

On Tuesday Morning, May 13, at 10 o'clock, AT OUR SALESROOM, 87 MARKET-ST.

Sale positive and without reserve.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY.

Large Hall Vases, Groups, Statuettes and Urns, Alabaster Statuettes, Agate, Bardiglio, and Siena Vases; Roman, Etruscan, & Grecian Vases, Card Receivers, etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY MORNING, May 13, at 10 o'c'k,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

This collection is a very fine one. It will be on exhibition on MONDAY, and the morning of the sale. Ladies are invited to examine the many beautiful works of art.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE NEW TOP BUGGIES, OPEN WAGONS,

Phaetons, Democrat and Express Wagons, Double and Single Harness,

AT AUCTION,

At 25 and 31 West Washington-st., Wednesday Morning, at 10 o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, TRADE SALE OF White, Granite and Yellow Ware,

ASSORTED GLASS, TABLE CUTLERY, HARDWARE, WINDOW, GLASS, &C.,

On Wednesday, May 14, at 10 o'clock,

55 AND 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 15, DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, Straw Goods, Carpeting, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, May 15, at 9½ o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CREDIT SALE, May 20, 21 and 22.

The Entire Furniture of the Tremont House AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., on the premises, corner of Michigan-av. and Congress-st., the sale commencing TUESDAY MORNING, May 20, at 10 o'clock, in the LADIES' PARLOR, disposing of the Furniture of the GENTS' PARLOR; thence to the SLEEPING ROOMS, DINING ROOM, KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, BILLIARD-ROOM, OFFICE.

TERMS OF SALE.

$1,000 and under, cash; over $1,000 and under $5,000, 4 months; over $5,000 and under $15,000, 6 and 9 months; over $15,000, 12 and 15 months. All notes bearing 8 per cent interest per annum, with approved security.

DEPOSITS.

A sufficient amount to secure the prompt settlement of bills will be required from EVERY PURCHASER.

FOR INSPECTION.

The house will be open on Saturday and Monday before the sale.

HOTEL FOR RENT.

The Michigan-av. part with 53 rooms, and Congress Hall with 50 rooms, will be rented separately or together, at a low rent. JOHN B. DRAKE, Proprietor.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF Dry Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.

LADIES' SPRING SHAWLS, in great variety.

Gents', Ladies', and Children's Underwear. Ladies' and Misses' Seaside Hats, and an invoice of JAPANESE FANS.

On TUESDAY, May 13, 1873, at 9 1-2 a. m.

At 11 o'clock same morning special sale of 50 Rolls Ingrain Carpets, by the piece only.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 22, 24, 26 Randolph-st.

CATALOGUE AUCTION SALE

On Wednesday, May 14, at 9 1-2 a. m.

When GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.,

WILL CLOSE OUT 500 CASES Men's, Women's, and Child's Leather and Serge BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS,

Of superior make and quality.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

On WEDNESDAY, May 14, at 9½ o'clock, we will offer to the trade a large stock of SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, &C.,

Consisting of Dress Silks, Dress Goods, Ginghams, White Shirts, Wool Shirts, Regular-made Half Hose, Embroideries, Laces, full line Towels, Hosiery, Napkins, and Hdkfs., Cutlery, Plated Ware, &c., &c.

Owing to the large stock, the sale will take place on second floor. Goods on exhibition Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

By EDWIN A. RICE & CO.

Positive and unreserved sale of FURNITURE, at 33 East Van Buren-st., Wednesday, May 14, at 10 o'clock a. m., consisting of Black Walnut Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Lounges, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Heating and Cook Stoves, Extension Table, Mattresses, Springs, Bedding, Table Linen, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auctioneers, Offices, 147 Randolph-st.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! Underwriters' Sale.

On Wednesday, May 14, at 9:30 o'clock, at 31 and 33 West Washington-st., the entire wholesale stock of Peter Smith, damaged by the late fire on Washington-st., will be closed out at auction, without reserve, for the benefit of the Underwriters.

A large lot of hosiery, notions, hardware, cutlery, gents' furnishing goods, boots and shoes, &c. Sale to continue from day to day until the entire stock is closed out. PETER SMITH, Auctioneer.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY WHO LOST SOME money last Saturday, call again at Mrs. THOMSON'S Hair Store, 321 West Madison-st.

PERSONAL—B. C. (PAUL T.), WILL USE MANUscript next Sunday; was received too late. M.

PERSONAL—WILL THE YOUNG LAWYER WHO went east on M. C. R. R. April 22, 9 a. m. train, and conversed with a stranger in smoking car on affairs of a certain insurance company, send his address to Box 16, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LOTS FOR BUILDING ON NORTH State-st., Lincoln-av., Menominee-st., and Michigan-av. S. MEARS, owner, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK AT BRIDGEPORT—RAILROAD facilities, immediate possession. Apply to E. BERNARD, Room 36 Bryan Block.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT 120 FEET ON RIVER, just north of Twenty-second-st. bridge, and now occupied by Daniel Bogle as a coal-yard. Apply in basement, northeast corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—BUILDING MATERIALS—WE HAVE on hand coping, doors, window caps, sills, flagging, tile, and other artificial stone which will be sold cheap, to close out old stock. Apply at Stone Works, 190 North-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and Medical Mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

MRS. E. M. TWEED, PHYSICAL AND TEST medium, 405 West Madison-st.; private sittings given during the day; seance this evening.